The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

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A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims.
Jan.7,71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 521 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

HOFFMAN & SKEESE,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
STER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

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Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office in new JOURNAL building Fifth St.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

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IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

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BALL TICKETS,
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SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
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ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO,

The Muses' Bower.

[By Request.]

Jesus of Nazareth Passeth By.

What means this eager, anxious throng,
Which moves with busy haste along—
These wondrous gatherings day by day?
What means this strange commotion, say?
In accents hushed the throng reply,
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

Who is this Jesus? Why should he
The city move so mightily?
A passing stranger, has he skill
To move the multitude at will?
Again the stirring tones reply,
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

Jesus! 'tis he who once below
Man's pathway trod, 'mid pain and woe;
And burdened ones, where'er he came,
Brought out their deaf and sick and lame;
The blind rejoiced to hear the cry,
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

Again he comes! From place to place
His holy foot prints we can trace.
He pauseth at our threshold—nay,
He enters—condescends to stay.
Shall we not gladly raise the cry,
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by?"

Ho! all ye heavy-laden, come!
Here's pardon, comfort, rest, and home;
Ye wanderers from a Father's face,
Return, accept his proffered grace;
Ye tempted, there's a refuge nigh—
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

But if you still this call refuse,
And all his wondrous love abuse,
Soon will he sadly from you turn,
Your bitter prayer for pardon spurn.
"Too late! too late!" will be the cry;
"Jesus of Nazareth HAS PASSED BY."

The Story-Teller.

GENTLE WOMAN ROUSED.

A STORY OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

"I think such action is unlady-like, unwomanly, and altogether wrong," said Mrs. Elliott warmly. "The idea of women marching in bands through the streets, followed by a rabble of rude men and boys—the idea of refined ladies forcing their way into some filthy bar room, full of obscene, guzzling, ill-omened looking loafers, and kneeling on the tobacco-stained floor in audible prayer. Must woman unsex herself and brave the most disgusting phase of publicity? Must the pearls of religious feeling, even in the most sacred form of prayer, be cast before the swine that infest these low dens?"

The speaker was a young and very pretty lady, who had lived in our town about a year. Her husband was a Western man, one who had grown up in our young city. He was well connected, of recognized ability as a lawyer, and with a future before him of the fairest promise. It had occasionally been whispered that he drank rather freely, but no one had ever seen him the worse for it. Of late he spent his evenings out more frequently, excusing his absence by saying that there were parties that could be seen in the way of business better at night than during the day.

Mrs. Judge Ashman, another intimate friend was with us. Her only immediate response to Mrs. Elliott's words was a deep sigh. At last she said:

"The evil grows so desperate I can scarcely wonder at any effort to counteract it, though I must say with you that I can scarcely understand this one. I do not see how a lady can go to such places as you describe, I suppose, only too truly. But the trouble is, the worst mischief is not done at these "dens." Many of our drinking saloons are elegant in all their appointments, and are frequented by gentlemen."

"No matter," answered Mrs. Elliott, almost hotly; "womanly delicacy forbids that she should go to such a place. They are frequented by roues and gamblers also, who differ from the ragged loafers only in being better dressed. In each case she is liable to insult, and to see and hear things which, to a pure, refined woman, are worse than blows. I'd rather meet the coarse brutality of the "dens" than the contemptuous leers and mocking smiles of the gilded saloons."

The early shadows of the coming winter evening soon after warned Mrs. Ashman that she must be on her way homeward. At Mrs. Elliott's request I remained to tea.

Her husband came in at the usual hour. I do not wonder she half idolized the handsome dark-eyed man, with his free and easy Western bearing refined by Eastern culture. After the meal was over he immediately excused himself.

"Must you go out again this evening, Vinton?" asked his wife pleadingly.

"Indeed I must, Nellie. It's court week, you know. There are many lawyers in town, and I have much on hand."

I heard her kiss him affectionately at the door as he departed and thought it must be a stress of business, indeed, that would take a man from such a wife; but surely that kiss would be protection against every evil spell.

I did not offer to stay later than ten, for by so doing I might betray somewhat of the anxiety and boding of ill that oppressed me. My sitting room was opposite her parlor, where I knew she would watch and wait. After lighting the gas I did not draw the curtains, but sat down with my knitting where she could see me, and so practically watched and waited with her.

When from a city steeple eleven was tolled, my neighbor grew restless. When with solemn, measured stroke midnight was announced, I heard her side door open and her quick steps on the gravel. I met her at the door.

"Dear Mrs. M——," she exclaimed, breathlessly, "how good of you to be up! I half believe you have been watching with me. Vinton has not come home yet. What does this mean? He never stayed out so late before."

She was shivering with cold, but it was the chill of fear. I put my arms around her and said:

"Let us hope for the best, my dear. If you wish, I will come and stay with you."

"Please do," she half sobbed, and then hastened back, as if unwilling to be absent from her post a moment. I was soon at her side, and with her hand (which trembled and fluttered like a frightened bird) in mine, we sat silently through another long hour. Finally the door-bell rang. She flew to open it.

Her husband stumbled in, and would have fallen had she not caught him. It was a pitiable sight to see him leaning upon and clinging to her frail and trembling form, as if she were a lamp-post. As the light streamed through the door, I caught a glimpse of the glitter of a policeman's star, and then heard his gruff voice:

'Glad you're up, madam. He needs looking after, sure enough. If it hadn't been for me, he might have met a foul death, for I found him in the gutter this raw night."

True enough, he was reeking with the filth of the street, and besmearing the delicate fabric of the wife's dress as he clung to her; but that wife would soon be in agony over deeper, more loathsome stains.

"It's a lie!" hiccoughed her husband, in tones so different from his usual clear, manly voice. "Twas in a feather bed."

"O God!" what's the matter with him?" gasped the wife.

"Well, ma'am, you are innocent," said the policeman in a not unkindly tone. "I'm sorry for you, but do you really mean to say that you don't know he's drunk?" I'll stay a bit and help you with him if you wish."

At the word "drunk" she tottered a moment, as if she would fall, then, by a great effort recovering herself, said hoarsely:

"No, no; go away. I will take care of him. Stay; let me thank you for bringing him home, but in the name of mercy don't tell any one what you have seen."

The man made no promise, as he departed and I shut the door.

"Mrs. M——, I am even sorry you are here. I would hide this from all the world. Would that I could hide it from heaven. But I know I can trust you. What shall I do with him?"

This horrid, unexpected scene at the door had found us both too bewildered to act, and for a moment longer we looked helplessly at each other.

Then her husband muttered, "What's the use standing here?" and staggered into the parlor.

Near the door stood a dainty little table with Mrs. Elliott's bridal wreath and bouquet upon it, encased in a glass cover. He stumbled against this and fell with it crashing to the floor. The warmth of the room with the excess of liquor that he had drank now produced nausea, and, sickening to behold, the flowers that had crowned his bride's brow were now fouled literally, even as his action had stained her fair, pure name.

It was awful—it was horrible, even to me, beyond the power of words to express—to see that proud, refined gentleman groveling helplessly, like a vile beast in his own filth, in that sweet little parlor, that dainty casket of his priceless jewel. But what must it have been to his wife?

As soon as she could, she took his head in her lap, and said in a low, firm voice:

"Vinton, how did it happen? Tell me all."

"Nothing much's happened," he hiccoughed. "Met some friends at Harry Hill's—took little too much—that's all."

"Harry Hill's, Harry Hill's," she muttered, as if some new light was dawning upon her.

She got him to bed, and he fell into a heavy stupor. As she returned to me in the dining-room, where there was a fire, I said:

"I will not leave you to-night."

She thanked me by a silent pressure of my hand, and we sat down to watch together as before, but with the awful certainty of evil instead of its expectation. At last she asked suddenly:

"Where is this Harry Hill's?"

I told her.

Morning came, after a seeming age. We had cleansed and righted the parlor as well as we could. The cook got breakfast as usual, and was told that her master was sick. I tried to anticipate Mrs. Elliott in obtaining the morning paper from the newsboy, but she was too quick for me. With dilating eyes she scanned the columns, then, with a cry of anguish, dropped the paper.

'Oh, leave it alone!" I cried. "You've had more than you can endure now."

"I am not a child!" she answered, almost fiercely. "I intend to know and face the worst of this matter," and with a white, stern face she read every word, and then sat for a few moments with the old thoughtful contraction of brow. Suddenly she started up with a look of fixed purpose and said:

"Come with me."

"Where?"

"To Mrs. Judge Ashman's."

The judge's family was just sitting down to breakfast when we arrived.

"Why, Mrs. Elliott, and Mrs. M——, too!" exclaimed that good lady, in unfeigned surprise. "What is the matter? Surely, this is not a social call."

"No," said Mrs. Elliott, impetuously; "it is not. Mrs. Ashman, I take back all I said about ladies going to liquor saloons, in order to break them up if they can. I am going to Harry Hill's to-day, if I go alone. He about the same as murdered my husband last night," and she briefly told her story. "I am going there this very morning," she continued. "He must resist a wife's prayers and a wife's curses if he sells my husband one drop more. Will you go with me?"

The judge joined us from the dining-room, and remonstrated:

"Really, Mrs. Elliott, I greatly sympathize with you, but I hope you will do nothing rash. You will only expose yourself to insult, and accomplish nothing. Perhaps you may obtain some legal redress."

With a dignity and impressiveness which even he had never possessed upon the bench, the aroused wife silenced him with a gesture.

"You are not equal to this matter, Judge Ashman," she said, "nor are your legal forms. During the past night I have seen my own grave open, and in it buried life, youth, happiness. What is far worse, I have seen the yawning grave of my husband, and I know it to be the mouth of hell. And do you ask me to go to law about such matters? Harry Hill and his kind are digging these graves. I never realized it before. Surely he does not. Unless he is a fiend, he will cease the vile traffic when I tell him the truth. I tell you I will go, if I go alone!"

"George," cried Mrs. Ashman, in a voice of anguish, "how often has your own son been drunk at that same Harry Hill's?"

The judge turned pale and abruptly left the room.

"You shall not go alone," continued Mrs. Ashman, sobbing on Mrs. Elliott's shoulder; "a score of women that I know of, smitten by this terrible curse, will go with you, if you will lead the way. Some are rich and some are poor, but we all have common ground in this matter. I will send them word."

I shall never forget the group that we found assembled in the Judge's parlor. There were young faces present beside that of Mrs. Elliott. But all were pale and lined with care—all were solemn with an earnest purpose, and touched with the pathos of suffering.

We knelt, but the prayer was silent. There were sobs and groans and involuntary cries.

At last we sailed forth, pale, but as determined a little phalanx as ever assaulted a death-swept breach. It was sleeting, but we carried no umbrellas. This was not a pleasure excursion. We marched as soldiers do.

Our appearance upon the street soon attracted attention. People spoke hurriedly and excitedly together.

"By thunder, it's broke out here!" I heard one man exclaim. "Where will they strike first?"

"Harry Hill's, as you live," was answered, "for that's Vint. Elliott's wife a leadin'."

The news spread fast, and soon we had an ample but nondescript following. Still the crowd was respectful. The worst man who had caught a glimpse of Mr. Elliott's face could not have been otherwise.

By turning a corner we came suddenly upon the entrance of Hill's saloon. There was a bustle within as if they would lock the door against us, but we were too prompt for them, and entered. The crowd thronged in after us, and with those already there, filled the place completely.

Mrs. Elliott advanced at once to the bar, and we grouped ourselves around her, and such a group as had never been seen in our city before.

"What does this mean?" asked Mr. Hill, appearing from an inner room with a face on which surprise and anger contended for the mastery. He was a florid, low-browed, thick-set man, showily dressed, and with a hard sinister eye. After one glance at him, I hoped little from Mrs. Elliott's appeal. I turned to look at the crowd for a moment in order to see on whose side their sympathy would assert itself, but the expression at this time was mainly one of eager curiosity and excitement. But imagine my unmeasured surprise when I saw a side door open and Vinton Elliott appear overlooking the scene; with a white, appalled face. But all were too intent on the scene before them to note his entrance, for with a voice that trembled, yet with dignity, Mrs. Elliott had commenced speaking.

'Mr. Hill, you have the form and semblance of a man, and we give you the credit of possessing the heart of one. You cannot realize the results of your traffic as we poor women can whose homes you are destroying, whose hearts you are breaking. What is life to us if our fathers, our brothers, our sons, our *husbands* (oh, how her voice thrilled at that word) go down into the darkness and infamy of a drunkard's grave! Can you not see that such a life would be to us but living death and prolonged agony? And yet not for ourselves are we pleading, but for those whom you are destroying; perhaps we may find a heaven hereafter, but they cannot. You poison body and soul at once. Yesterday there was not, in all the city, a more proud and happy woman than I! happy in my home! happy in my husband! Happy in my hopes for the future! proud of his rich promise and good name. But now my heart is breaking; oh, how it has ached since you sent him staggering to me long past midnight. I beseech you, sir, promise me that you will never sell another drop of the accursed poison."

There was a momentary and I death-like silence, and then Hill, with difficulty, found his brazed voice.

"Now look here, madam," he began, "I've got my rights as well as you and other people. This is my business. You've no right here interfering with it. These are my premises. You've no right here without my consent. You all make yourselves liable to indictment for trespass. Besides, it ain't the right thing for ladies to go tramping through the streets followed by a rabble, and meddling with things that don't concern them. It isn't ladylike. It's fanat—"'

"Hush! in a word answer me!' cried Mrs. Elliott, in a voice that went to every heart like an arrow. Will you not promise me never to sell my husband another glass of liquor?"

"No," shouted Hill, "nor any other woman's husband. I will promise to sell to all who'll pay.

There was a sudden hoarse murmuring on the part of the crowd, but in a moment it was hushed, for the insulted wife had knelt on the floor before the bar. We all dropped on our knees around her.

"O God," she pleaded, in a tone that must have thrilled the very soul of the most hardened present, "shall human love and human anguish plead before thee in vain? Art thou not a God of mercy, and yet cruelty is crushing us? Art thou not a God of justice, and yet we are being robbed of all that makes life endurable? Thou didst stop the mouth of lions. Here in our Christian land are human hearts more savage. Thou didst preserve in the furnace seven times heated. Beneath our church spires burns the more remorseless and destructive passion of avarice. Wilt thou not break the stony heart before us, and bend his stubborn will to thine? Thou knowest that because of our love we could die for our dear ones, but we believe that thou dost love them even more. Wilt thou not in mercy change their destroyers into men? Wilt thou not take this awful soul-killing temptation out of their path? We plead in the name of thy dear Son, who gave his life for us all. Amen."

Strange to say, there was a responsive "Amen" from the rough crowd, and as I looked around on rising, I saw many eyes wet with tears where I had expected only looks of scorn. I had not yet met Mr. Elliott's eye, though he remained standing spell-bound in the doorway still.

But the tragedy went forward without a moment's pause. Mrs. Elliott took a step nearer the rumseller, pointed up with an impressive gesture, and beat upon him a look such as I never saw on a woman's face before. Hill tried to meet her eye, but could not, for he sank guiltily and confusedly to the floor.

"Mr. Hill," she said in a low, gentle voice, "once more I ask you, I beseech you, answer me as you will wish you had answered when we stand before His judgment seat, will you not cease this dreadful business?"

A death-like hush followed. Hill was evidently cowed and overcome, and after a moment mumbled out:

"It's not in man to resist you, madam; I promise I will not sell any more to your husband, though he will get it elsewhere if he wants it. I think it's a pity he can't stand up for himself without sending his wife around a praying and beseeching for him."

"Give way there," cried Vinton Elliott's voice, and he sprang down from the raised doorstep and struggled towards his wife. In a clear, ringing tone, Elliott said:

"Mr. Hill, you have spoken some true words this morning. This is no place—this is no action for ladies like my wife and other honored women that I see here; and believe me, they would not be here if you and I, and our like, had not driven them to desperation. God knows you have enough to answer for, but you only are not to blame. You can't force us to throw away our money and manhood here. I wonder that my wife did not leave me forever in utter disgust. Instead of that, with woman's faithfulness, she comes here to plead for my safety. But she will never be called to pass through such an ordeal again. I thought I could drink in moderation at your bar, as I had for years, but you have taught me better, sir. Vinton Elliott can stand alone, but he will stand aloof from you and your kind. God and you, fellow citizens, be my witnesses that I will drink no more, and may He palsy my hand if it ever raises another glass of liquor to my lips."

Mrs. Elliott gave a low, glad cry.

"I make no apology for what occurred last night," he continued. "The case admits of none. I deserve your contempt, but it cannot exceed that which I bear for myself. Were it not for my wife, and the hope of retrieving my character, I would gladly die."

Mrs. Judge Ashman now came forward and said:

"Mr. Hill, this won't answer. My son is as dear to me as Mrs. Elliott's husband to her. We all represent some imperilled member of our households. You must promise to quit the business altogether in our city."

"Did you see that!" asked a pale, thin woman, a mechanic's wife, and she lifted her hair and showed an ugly scar across her temple. "My own husband, once so kind and good, gave me that blow. It went in deep. It nearly cost my life. But it made a deeper scar on my heart. People must stop selling rum to my husband, or I can't live. I feel that I will do something desperate."

"Oh please do promise, Mr. Hill," pleaded a meek-looking little woman, with streaming eyes. "My only son has come home drunk twice of late, and he says he got the liquor here."

"Now look here, ladies," said Mr. Hill, trying to work himself into a passion, "business is business. A man must live. I've stood this longer now than—"

He was interrupted by a tall, gaunt woman who strangely reminded me of the stern old prophets. Without a word of prelude, she stepped forward and commenced singing in a weird minor key:

"O Thou who for humanity,
Wept blood at every pore,
We come in kindred agony
Thy mercy to implore.
"O give to us thy sympathy,
Awake thine arm of power,
Shake off the nation's apathy,
Proclaim the battle hour."

"Mr. Hill," said Mrs. Judge Ashman, "we propose to stay here till you make us this promise, unless you thrust us forth with violence."

"Let him try that if he dares," cried a dozen voices from the crowd.

Hill considered a few moments and then said: "Well, madam, I've thought it over—indeed, I thought it over before you came for I expected this infernal movement would break out here. I have an establishment in New York State, and they'll stand good liquor, such as I sell, there, to the end of the chapter. I'll go there for the present and stop selling here till this thunder gust blows over. This is the best promise I'll make if you stay here a month. So please vacate and I'll put up my shutters."

After a brief consultation the ladies concluded it was the best they could do, and there were those of the number who wished to visit other saloons.

Reading for the Million.

A Fight with a Lynx.

Some few miles east of East Hampton, Mass., is a large and lonesome tract of land covering over an area of eight or ten hundred acres, and is familiarly known as the Perkins woods. On the east side of these woods runs a large stream; near this stream two persons recently discovered a lynx in the top of a large hickory. One, a lad who has not seen sixteen summers, bold and daring, never known to flinch in any emergency, and with the courage of a Putnam, volunteered to climb the tree. Both being destitute of guns, it was a bold undertaking to venture to capture this large beast of the forest. Young Dan, buoyed up with the hope of killing this beast with a club, quickly ascended the tree; the density of the limbs almost placed the beast out of his sight, but by the help of his knife he succeeded in lopping a few of the branches, which placed the animal in full view of him. Its back was arched up, the froth dripping from its mouth, its tail though short was elevated, its eyes flashed, pawing with its fore feet, one after another, bark and splinters flew. On the side hill Dan's companion managed to make a desperate pass with his club at the beast; at the same time the animal made a spring, landing on the ground in his stunned condition. Headley grappled with the maddened animal, and they struggled together down a declivity. Both plunged into the water. The eagerness of the lynx to press through the water and the young man's unsuccessful attempt to drown it created such a splashing noise as fairly echoed through the ravine. At length the man and animal reach the opposite shore in an exhausted condition. Our young hero was already there, and had the satisfaction of completing the destruction of the savage beast.

Changes of a Century.

The nineteenth century has witnessed many and great discoveries.

In 1809 Fulton took out the first patent for the invention of the steamboat.

The first steamboats which made regular trips across the Atlantic Ocean were the Sirius and the Great Western, in 1830.

The first public application to practice the use of gas for illumination was made in 1802.

In 1813 the streets of London were for the first time lighted with gas.

In 1813 there was built at Waltham, Mass., a mill, believed to have been the first in the world, which combined all the requirements for making finished cloth from raw cotton.

In 1790 there were only twenty-five post-offices in the whole country, and up to 1837 the rates of postage were twenty-five cents for a letter sent over one hundred miles.

In 1807 wooden clocks commenced to be made by machinery. This ushered in the era of cheap clocks.

About the year 1833 the first railroad of a considerable length in the United States was constructed.

In 1840 the first express business was established.

The anthracite coal business may be said to have begun in 1820.

In 1836 the first patent for the invention of matches was granted.

In 1845 the first telegram was sent.

Steel pens were introduced for use in 1839.

The first successful reaper was constructed in 1833.

In 1846 Elias Howe obtained a patent for his first sewing machine.

A Tennessee Romance.

He was young, he was fair, and he parted his hair, like the average beau, in the middle; he was proud, he was bold, but the truth must be told, he played like a fiend on the fiddle. Barring his voice, he was everything nice, and his heart was so loving ane tender, that he always turned pale when he trod on the tail of the cat lying down by the fender. He clerked in a store, and the way that he tore off calico, jeans, and brown sheeting, would have tickled a calf, and made the brute laugh in the face of a quarterly meeting. He cut quite a dash with a darling moustache which he learned to adore and cherish, for one girl had said, while she dropped her proud head that 'twould kill her to see the thing perish. On Sundays he'd search the straight road to the church unheeding the voice of the scorner; and demurely he sat, like a young tabby cat, with the saints in the amen corner. He sang like a bird, and his sweet voice was heard fairly tugging away at long metre; and we speak but the truth, when we say that this youth could outshine a hungry mosquito.

She was young, she was fair, and she scrambled her hair like the average belle of the city; she was proud but not bold, yet the truth must be told, the way she chewed wax was a pity. Baring this vice, she was everything nice, and the world admired her bustle; and the Fayetteville boys, being calmed by the noise, walked miles to hear it rustle. She cut quite a swell, did this wax-chewing belle, and men flocked in crowds to meet her; but she gave them the shirk, for she loved the young clerk, who sang like a hungry mosquito. So she hemmed and she hawed, and she sighed and "chawed" till her heart and jaws were broken; then she walked by his store, while he stood at the door awaiting some loving token. She raised up her eye with a mock surprise, and tried to enact the scorner; but to tell the truth, she grinned at the youth who loved the amen corner.

* * * They met—alas! what came to pass was soft and sweet and precious; they wooed, they cooed, he talked, she chewed—O, how they loved, good gracious! They had to part; he rose to start; her grief cannot be painted; these are the facts; she swallowed her wax, then fainted. Her pa appeared; her beau, quite scared, rushed out to get some water; the watch dog spied his tender hide, and bit him where he oughter." The tale is sad, the sequel stern—so thinks the youth thus bitten. He sings no more, as oft of yore—he gave that girl the mitten.

She pined apace, her pretty face looked slender and dejected; her father kind, but somewhat blind, beheld her and reflected. His income tax he spent for wax—she smiled and called him clever. She went to work, forgot that clerk, and chawed in bliss forever!—*J. Bateman Smith.*

Christian Hand-Shaking.

Around the door of the country meeting houses it has always been the custom of the people to gather before church and after church for social intercourse and the shaking of hands. Perhaps because we, ourselves, were born in the country and have never got over it, the custom pleases us. In the cities we arrive the last moment before service, and go away the moment after. We act as though the church was a railway car, into which we go when the time for starting arrives, and we get out again as soon as the Depot of the Doxology is reached. We protest against this business way of doing things. Shake hands when the Benediction is pronounced with those who sat before and those who sat behind you. Meet the people in the aisle, and give them Christian salutation. Postponement of the dining hour for fifteen minutes will neither damage you nor the dinner. That is the moment to speak a comforting word to the man or woman in trouble. The sermon was preached to the people in general, it is your place to apply it to the individual heart.

The church aisle may be made the road to heaven. Many a man who was unaffected by what the minister said, has been captured for God by the Christian word of an unpretending layman, on the way out.

You may call it personal magnetism, or natural cordiality, but there are some Christians who have such an ardent way of shaking hands after meeting, that it amounts to a benediction. Such greetings is not made with the left hand. The left hand is good for a great many things; for instance, to hold a fork, or twist a curl, but it was never made to shake hands with unless you have lost the use of the right. Nor is it done by the tips of the fingers laid loosely in the palm of another. Nor is it done with a glove on. Gloves are good to keep out the cold, and make one look well, but have them so they can be easily removed, as they should be, for they are non-conductors of Christian magnetism. Make bare the hand. Place it in the palm of your friend. Clench the fingers across the back part of the hand you grip. Then let all the animation of your heart rush to the shoulder, and from there to the elbow, and then through the forearm and thro' the wrist, till your friend gets the whole charge of gospel electricity.

In Paul's time he told the Christians to greet each other with a holy kiss. We are glad the custom has been dropped, for there are many good people who would not want to kiss us, as we would not not want to kiss them. Very attractive persons would find the supply greater than the demand. But let us have a substitute suited to our age and land. Let it be good, hearty, enthusiastic, Christian hand shaking.—*Christian at Work.*

Bad Manners.

It is bad manners to use profane language.

It is bad manners to go into any person's house without taking off your hat.

It is vulgar to talk much about yourself, and it is very vulgar to lie.

It is bad manners to walk into a private house with a lighted cigar in your mouth.

It is bad manners to occupy a seat while other people stand around without a seat.

It is a sign of bad manners to look over the shoulder of a person who is writing to see what is written.

It is bad manners for a man to walk the streets with a female, and at the same time smoke a cigar or pipe.

It is bad manners to stand in the middle of the pavement when people are passing, or to make remarks about those who pass.

It is bad manners to stand with your side so as to turn away your face from the person you are talking to—look them in the face.

It is bad manners to say "Yes" or "No" to a stranger, or to your parents, or to aged people, let it be "Yes, sir," and "No sir."

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

Love makes labor light.

Love knows hidden paths.

Critic—Conceit personified.

Fretwork—Vexation of spirits.

Branch establishments—Trees.

Drama—Emotional gymnastics.

Marriage—A "corner" in love.

Religion—Society's trade mark.

Friendship—Exchanging checks.

Reform—A political fever-blister

True to the last—The shoemaker.

Love—An issue of "preferred stock."

Cunning is a fool's substitute for wisdom.

Credit—An air-line route to wealth or ruin.

A blacksmith is always striking for wages.

A lie has no legs but a scandal has wings.

Never speak to deceive, or listen to betray.

A dangerous sea to navigate—Bankruptcy.

To live long, it is necessary to live slowly.

Love subdues everything except the felon's heart.

Exemplifying duty does more than explaining it.

American Independence—"Shinny on your own side."

Neither great poverty nor great riches will hear reason.

When one owes a grudge, he is apt to find it a bad debt.

A straight line is the shortest in morals as in geometry.

If laughter is the daylight of the soul, a smile is its twilight.

The devotees of tabacco are felicitously called tobacchanalians.

Some people are positive just in proportion to their ignorance.

Prayers are but the body of the bird; desires are its angel's wings.

If poverty is the mother of crimes, want of sense is the father of them.

The most obstinate, unyielding saloon keeper in Tennessee is a woman.

Hatred punishes him who hates, and love blesses the person who loves.

Lavishing all your means upon yourself is a waste which the world condemns.

Melodies die out, like the pipe of Pan, with the ears that love them and listen to them.

Great places are great burdens; distinguished conditions in life exact great servitude.

Remove wax from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear.

Of the 317,962 soldiers buried in the national cemeteries the names of 147,823 are unknown.

What trees are those which, when fire is applied to them, are exactly what they were before? Ashes.

The envious man is made gloomy not only by his own cloud, but by another man's sunshine.

If you have much or little to begin with the worst you are justified in doing is to let it get no less.

Good qualities of character have to be learned as in a trade, little by little through patient application.

Say not what great things you would do if you were rich, for great deeds are generally done by the poor.

The railroad across the chain of the Andes, in South America, runs several miles above the clouds.

The first life-boat was invented by M. Borniers, director of the bridges and causeways in France, in 1777.

A man's nature runs either to herbs or weeds, therefore let him seasonably water the one and destroy the other.

Railroad accidents in the United States average one person killed and four injured every working day in the year.

Who does not love a faithful dog? but its value cannot be compared to that of a faithful child, man or woman.

How to become practically acquainted with the "rule of three"—Live with your wife, mother, and mother-in-law.

A Western moralist thinks that the two great evils of the present day are "intoxication and costly funerals."

An old lady advises young girls who want to remember a thing to write it down and paste it on the looking-glass.

Horace Greeley's daughters will be comfortable. The executors of the estate have already put away $125,000 for their use.

When you negotiate for a house having all the modern improvements, you will generally find that a mortgage is one of them.

In France, editors are required by law to accord a person attacked space in the columns for a reply twice as long as the attack.

A Welsh paper recently contained the following in its notices to correspondents: "Truth" is crowded out of our columns this week.

The Iowa Legislature has refused to prohibit the sale of wine and beer in that State. Stronger drinks are already prohibited by law.

Every lady is anxious to know whether her new dress is becoming; but the most likely thing to become a lady is a well-behaved little girl.

In Illinois they take children who suffer from whooping cough down the shaft of the nearest coal mine, and keep them there until cured.

Lead and zinc expand greatly by heat. Zinc expands nearly two and a half times more than wrought iron under the same temperature.

Rev. Presley Lakin, while conducting a prayer meeting at Peant, Pike county, Ill., was recently assailed by a rough, and received an ugly stab in the head.

Two years ago two barrels of live perch were placed in the pond at Tisbury, Mass., which have increased so that now seining is profitable.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 22, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrearages.

The following is the law relating to newspapers and subscribers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher, at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

☞ A bill has passed the House for the enlargement of the House in order to accommodate the increased number of representatives.

☞ A crevasse has been cut in the levee of the Mississippi river and quite a number of parishes of Louisiana are under water and the people are flying for their lives.

☞ Gov. Wm. B. Washburn was elected United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasionad by the death of Hon. Charles Sumner, on Friday last, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, after a protracted struggle.

☞ The report of the Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund, just published, shows that the debt of the Commonwealth was reduced $194,416 35 from December 1, 1873 to March 31, 1874—an exhibit as gratifying as it is creditable.

☞ During the past twelve months five ocean steamers have been lost. The Atlantic City of Washington, the Ismalia, the Ville Du Havre and the Europe, and in all about eighteen hundred lives have been sacrificed. These facts cry louder than could all the newspapers of the land that something is wrong.

☞ Business in New York, according to the *Tribune*, is slowly reviving and returning to its wonted channels. The outlook, while encouraging, is not, however, brilliant. The same state of affairs exists everywhere, and will continue until the business of the country is relieved by the issuing of additional currency.

☞ Resolutions recognizing the independence of Cuba have been introduced in the Senate, and this action is said to foreshadow a change of policy by the Administration on this question. There is no doubt that the recognition of the belligerency of the brave and persevering Cuban patriots would be a popular move.

☞ Dr. Livingstone is to be buried in Westminister Abbey, and the government has undertaken to defray the expenses of the funeral. It is a graceful and becoming tribute of respect to the memory of a good and true man. In thus honoring the memory of the great missionary and explorer, the British nation does honor to itself.

☞ The officers of the Third Division Ninth Army Corps, commanded by General J. F. Hartranft, respectfully request all officers and men attached to this division to meet at Harrisburg, on the afternoon of the 11th of May next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organization and re-union. The Ninth Army Corps will meet at 3 o'clock on the same day for business, and in the evening a banquet will be served for them. Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Burnside, Parke, Hancock, Franklin, Heintzleman, M'Dowell, and many other leading officers of the army, will be present to attend the meeting of the various corps societies, and the meeting of the Army of the Potomac on Tuesday morning following.

☞ Gov. Hartranft has nominated to the Senate the following gentlemen as Judges, made necessary by the new apportionment bill. Their appointments will only hold good until the next general election in November:

Additional Law Judges: J. H. Orvis, XXVth district, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield; R. M. Henderson, Twelfth district, Dauphin, Lebanon; T. J. Ingham, Twenty-sixth district, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan, Wayne; Charles McCandless, Seventeenth district, Butler, Lawrence. President Judges: John M. Broomall, Thirty-second district, Delaware; W. S. Kirkpatrick, Third district, Northampton; David Wills, Forty-second district, Adams; W. Maxwell, Thirty-fifth district, Mercer; J. V. Painter, Thirty-third district, Armstrong.

NEWSPAPERS TO PASS FREE.

The following is the text of the bill which has passed the House at Washington, proposing to permit the free passage of newspapers through the mail:

That from and after the passage of this act the following mail matter shall be allowed to pass free in the mail:

First—Newspapers, periodicals and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, to be confined to a single copy of each publication.

Second—Newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing or receiving the same within the county where the same is published, but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid upon them at the usual rates.

☞ A threat from Bismarck that he would resign in favor of General Manteuffel has produced a compromise on the army question. The liberals of the German parliament have agreed to a bill limiting the effective force of the army to 401,000 men and term of military service to seven years. With this force Bismarck thinks he may be able to maintain the peace of Europe.

☞ Parsons' Purgative Pills — *Best family physic; Sheridans' Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.*

Thurlow Weed says the first lobby was born at Albany forty years ago.

A TEST VOTE.

On Friday last what may be considered a test vote on the "Local Option" question was had in the lower House of the Legislature, the vote being on a motion to discharge the committee on Vice rnd Immorality from the further consideration of the bill to repeal the "Local Option" law, and thus bring the bill before the House. Those favoring the bill voted "aye" and those opposed, "nay." The motion was disagreed to by 41 to 22, the vote being:

YEAS.	NAYS.
Brockway,	Allen, (Dauphin.)
Crogan,	Allen, (Warren.)
Egan,	Allison,
Foster,	*Ammerman,*
Heiges,	Bates,
Henry,	*Bedford,*
Hildebrand,	Boyd,
Laidley,	Burchinell,
Lonck,	Butterfield,
McCormick,	Campbell,
M'Cullough, (B'ks.	Christy,
Petriken,	Cross,
Piper,	Fortenbaugh,
Reynolds,	Gerwig,
Rutter,	Hayes,
Sheibley,	Jones, (Potter.)
Smith, (Berks.)	Jones, (Susq.)
Snyder,	*Little,*
Steckel,	*Loftus,*
Talley,	McCreary,
Toner,	McCune,
Welsh.	McKee,
	McMillan,
	Morgan, (Lawrence)
	Morgan, (Schuylkill)
	Mitchell,
	Myer,
	Mylin,
	O'Brien,
	O'Neill,
	Oliver,
	Thompson, (Arm.)
	Thompson, (Fay.)
	Wilcox,
	Williams,
	Worrall,
	Young,

We have classified politically the members voting, putting Republicans in Romans and Democrats in *Italics*, from which it will be seen that of the 22 votes in favor of the bill 19 were cast by Democrats and 3 by Republicans, and of the 41 votes cast against the bill, 36 were by Republicans and 5 by Democrats. And still the straight Temperance party attempt to justify themselves in running distinctive Temperance tickets by declaring that they have as much to gain from the Democratic as from the Republican party! Out upon such arrant fraud! The straight Temperance party is nothing more nor less than a tender to the Democratic machine. Its leaders are in the pay of the Democratic party, and its sincere followers are the duped.—*Blair County Radical.*

☞ It was just nine years, March 14, as we are reminded by the Philadelphia *Press*, since Abraham Lincoln was struck down in Ford's Theatre, Washington City. Since then the changes have been great. Five members of his Cabinet—Wm. A. Seward, Edwin M. Stanton, Samuel P. Chase, Caleb N. Smith and William Pitt Fessenden—have gone to their graves. Charles Sumner, who shared his confidence to the last, also sleeps in death. Universal suffrage has supplanted universal emancipation, but his example survives in nothing more completely than in his example of toleration and forgiveness. Few of his old adversaries remember him with bitterness, and the Republican party constantly turns to him as one of the simplest, purest and most incorruptible of Chief Magistrates.

Our New York Letter.

Black-mailing—How it is Done and Who are the Victims — Temperance—Currency—Business—Distress.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1874.

BLACK-MAILING.

In a great city, it is safe to say, that nearly one-half the population have no good reason for living. The number of rumsellers, gamblers, thieves, confidence men, and people who steal a living, would, if put together, make an army large enough to have crushed the rebellion. I now speak of the male ulcers on the body-politic—there are at least 30,000 women in the city who live by equally disreputable means.

The meanest and most despicable of all the scoundrels who infest the city, next to the politicians, are the

PROFESSIONAL BLACK-MAILERS,

and a few paragraphs devoted to them may be of interest to your readers. The black mailer is a man, or woman, who possesses some knowledge of another person which will not bear open day-light, and then extorts money as the price of silence. For instance, the professional black-mailer goes night after night to a fashionable gambling house, and watches closely the players. They are admirable judges of human nature, indeed this is the first qualification of the business. He fixes upon some nervous player who is losing heavily, and notes to a dollar his losses. When the player finally quits and leaves the house, he does not know that he is being followed, and that the street and number of his residence is taken, nor does he know that a watchful eye follows him the next morning to the bank or office where he is employed, and that by noon of that day every fact in his history is in possession of a cool, calculating, merciless scoundrel, who by knowing what he is, has a hold on him that will ruin him. We will assume that the victim observed in the gambling house is the cashier of a bank. From the moment the black-mailer spotted him he is not out of his sight for an instant. His losses are carefully noted, his goings to and fro are observed and noted, and every incident that at all compromises him is set down with circumstance. For, be it known, he who gambles has other vices—in fact, the most of the raw men at gambling tables are those who have squandered money not theirs on unlawful pleasures, and then fly to gaming in the hope of getting even by a stroke of luck.

When the black-mailer has got "points" enough on his man—that is, when he has facts concerning him, which, if made known to his employers or family, would ruin him—he moves on him. He takes him aside and tells him boldly what he knows of him, and fixes the sum at which his silence can be assured. The victim puts on a bold front an defies him. Mr. Black-mailer expects this, and it does'nt move him. He pulls out of his breast-pocket a little book, and he reads to him that on such a night he lost $2,090 at John Chamberlin's; on such another night $1,000; on another night he was at an assignation house in 23d street, with a woman closely veiled, but whose name is So-and-So, that moreover he pays the board of Miss So-and-So, at such a street and number; in short, the black-mailer reads to his victim a complete history of his secret life, so methodically arranged as to make denial useless. And after this no denial is made. He wilts and gladly pays the price demanded.

But it does not end here. Having once paid he belongs soul and body to his tormentor. The threats of exposure, to efficacious the first time are equally so the second. He comes again and again, until the dupe becomes desperate and flies the country.

Frequently they do not wait for the commission of a crime. They select a timid, nervous man and threaten to accuse him of crime if he does not come down handsomely, and in many cases they succeed, the victim submitting to be bled rather than to be accused. One of these gentlemen met his match the other day. A black mailer, a graduate of the State Prison, accused a clerk of stealing from his employer, and proposed to "hush the thing" for $200. The intended victim gave a seeming assent, but privately made arrangements with the police and had his black mailer arrested with the money in his hand. It was fortunate that the clerk had pluck. Had he yielded to the first demand for money, he would have found himself compelled, in time, to pay over to his accuser every dollar that he could save or steal.

WOMEN

make the best game for these fellows. If a married woman indulges in what, to her, seems to be an "innocent flirtation," and happens to fall into the hands of one of these men, it costs her dear. So valuable is her reputation that rather than have it called in question, she will do anything. She pays the scoundrel money, silver ware, jewelry, anything, as the price of silence, for they imagine a thousand evils where none could possibly occur. Next to women,

CLERGYMEN

are the favorite victims of black-mailers, for their position is so peculiar and uncertain. In their cases, the services of some fair but abandoned women are brought into requisition. Some years ago a distinguished preacher in a Broadway church resigned his charge and left the city broken-hearted, because he had permitted himself to be plundered by a band of men and women who had combined to place him in a false position. His friends felt that he was innocent, and yet they advised him to go, because his weakness had put him under suspicion. He had been sent for to console a dying woman, and he went, and was ushered into her room, and was left alone with her, and was then surprised by a confederate, who claimed to be the woman's husband. The house was a regular trap, the woman a prostitute, and the two were black mailers, but it was enough. He was weak enough to pay once, and then it was all over with him. Paying was an evidence of guilt, and, innocent of guilt as a child, he was compelled to resign his charge and leave the city. But it did not end with this. His persecutors followed him to his new home, and extorted more money, for every step he took to relieve himself, only put him more securely in their hands. He was compelled, finally, to leave the ministry. But they do not always succeed so well. Not long ago another clergyman approached in the same way, laid a very neat trap, and had his accusers brought to shame. He thus saved himself a life long trouble.

The only way is to defy them, and utterly refuse to pay. That ends it. They have no reason to divulge what they know; in fact, when their secret is made common property, it ceases to have any value to them. They always leave such people alone.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORM

has finally struck Trinity Church. This religious corporation, owning real estate to the amount of millions, has for years leased a considerable portion of its property to rum-mills, some of them of the lowest and vilest order. But the Temperance revival has struck the slumbering consciences of the trustees, and they have determined to close out the liquor shops, rebuild the buildings, adapting them to other business. It is well. Trinity should have done this long ago. The women of the West have accomplished this much by their movement at all events.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The city is hot on the question of currency, and the feeling is increasing every day. The rich old houses who have oceans of capital in reserve, who are doing business on their own money—and the retired rich men are gnashing their teeth at the bare thought of inflation, and these classes control the controllable press. But there is an immense number of business men who really desire it, and will do all in them to bring it about, viz: those who are doing business on limited capital and are compelled to seek accommodations. These men want more money, for they want a revival of trade. They want business to pick up in the West, not only that the goods now in their warehouses may be bought, but that they may be able to collect for what they sold last fall and winter.

BUSINESS

is anything but brisk in the city, and everything points to a dull spring and a duller summer. The Western farmer holds tight to the money he has, the Western merchant cannot pay for what he bought last fall, and is only buying just what he must buy, and consequently the jobber and importer here languish and sigh for the good old times.

PIETRO.

Miss. Sarah P. Eastman has been appointed school superintendent at Hawley, Mass., with a salary of two dollars and a half per day and "horse hire."

The Brooklyn Presbytery has reaffirmed its decision that the preaching of Miss. Smiley in Dr. Cuyler's Church was in violation of the injunctions of the General Assembly.

A spiritualistic medium announces that Mr. Wendell Phillips has no oratorical talent of his own, but is merely the mouthpiece of the ghost of the late George Washington.

News and Notes from Washington.

The President Urged to Veto the Finance Bill—New York and Boston Delegations Here—Interviews with the President—The Centennial—The Arkansas Muddle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1874.

INTENSE INTEREST IN THE FATE OF THE FINANCE BILL

The House Finance Bill has passed the Senate, and the President is beset by delegations from the large commercial cities, urging a veto of the bill. To give the readers of the JOURNAL a comprehensive view of the arguments used by those delegations on the financial problem, I will give a brief report of the

INTERVIEW OF NEW YORK CAPITALISTS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Early on Friday morning the committee to New York capitalists and leading brokers and business men reached Washington, and at 11 o'clock had an interview with the President. This committee, it is said, represent three hundred and fifty million capital. They come to present their views and the views of those they represent on this important financial question. The committee consisted of Messrs. A. A. Low, John T. Johnston, R. B. Minturn, F. S. Winston, Stanton Blake, Dwight Townsend, L. H. Chittenden, D. E. Hawley, Mr. Field, J. M. Brady, Prof. Henry Draper and John C. Green.

APPEAL OF TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED BUSINESS MEN.

Mr. Field presented to the President the petition signed by 2,500 business men of New York, asking President Grant to interpose his veto to protect the country from the evils of inflation.

PETITION OF WASHINGTON CITIZENS IN FAVOR OF THE CENTENNIAL.

On Thursday a memorial was presented in the House, from citizens of Washington, in favor of the Centennial, and asking Congress "to promote, by all proper legislation, the commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of American Independence, in the city of Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July, 1876. The memorial was presented by Mr. Harnes, of Philadelphia, and was signed by Messrs. Judge Advocate, General Holt, ex-Gov. Foote, Prof. Joseph Henry, Gen. M. C. Meigs, Judge Paschal, Gen. A. J. Myer, ex-Gov. H. D. Cooke, Gen. Barnes, M. G. Emery, J. M. Carlisle, J. F. Cake, Marshall Brown, and other prominent citizens.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

There is a movement of an influential character on foot to so modify the recent law as to allow newspapers to pass *free* of postage, over the counties in which they are printed, as formerly.

The Post-master General is urging the passage of a law to compel pre-payment of postage on all newspapers.

THE ARKANSAS EMBROGLIO.

The State Courts have decided that the Governor of Arkansas held his seat illegally, through fraud practiced in his election. Thereupon the contestant took possession of the official rooms and records, and now a little war is threatened. The ousted Governor has appealed to the President, and the latter has instructed his Attorney General to say to the Governor that it is not a matter in which the Executive should interpose his authority; and that if the decision of the Court is not right, an appeal should be made to the Supreme Court of the State. There is little doubt that the election was fraudulent, and that the present incumbent is entitled to the Governorship by election. The Arkansas delegation; Republicans and Democrats, have united in an expression to that effect, and have telegraphed their views to their constituents.

RECIPROCITY OF TRADE WITH CANADA.

Our neighbors across the border line are pressing for a new treaty of reciprocity. They have had a cordial reception here, but have received no encouragement to hope for any change in our present tariff regulations.

N. H. P.

The *Danbury News* Man says: "One of the most anoying complaints in the range of medical knowledge is a cold in the head. The man with a cold in his head is a mournful fabric to contemplate. He loses his interest in everything but a stove and handkerchief, and were he called upon to give an expression, it would be found that his idea of heaven was a place where stove foundries and cotton mills were about equally divided. His eyes are watery, his skin drawn tight to his flesh, his nose is swollen, of a fiery red, and sorer than a strange dog. What he mostly fears is the draft, but in spite of his most active endeavors he is sure to get into it, and is hardly able to conceal his suprise at the pressure of business the family is subjected to, which keeps the door open about two-thirds of the time, and establishes an almost uninterrupted current of air about his legs. Screwed up back of the stove, with his nose like a bea con shining above it, he patiently holds his handkerchief to the blaze, and finally slips into a mental calculation as to which will first loss its moisture—his cotton or his blood. There he sits all day, with the handkerchief as a flag of truce tendered by the fire in his head to the fire in the stove, and at night he goes scuddling through a cold hall, sneezing at every leap. Long after every one else is asleep he starts up with a terrific sneeze, and finds that his feet are sticking out below the quilts, and that the handkerchief which he meant to have carefully located for just this emergency, is nowhere to be found This distressing malady is the Wandering Jew of ailments, invades every household, and, but a few years since, could, with perfect impunity, snap its feverish finger in the very face of medical science. But the hydra-headed monster is now brought under the most perfect control of medical science, as demonstrated by perfect control of medical science, as demonstrated by the almost instant relief afforded by snuffing a few spoonfuls of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy liquid, which soothes and quenches the feverish heat as if by magic, suddenly arresting the frantic rage of this heretofore untained barbarian, and in twenty-four to thirty-six hours, "Richard is himself again."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty and is largely prescribed among their female patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonial:

ATLANTA, ILL., July 14th, 1873.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicides since they have been brought here but that can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use six or seven around me left off all doctors and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city, by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors but could not sit up but for three minutes at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half of the bottles she could go all around the yard, and has now just come home from a visit five miles away.

Mrs. THOS. MCFARLAND.

☞ I am thoroughly satisfied that SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is all it claims to be for Indigestion and Bilious Complaints. I have also heard many of my friends speak of it, and all agree that it possesses the virtue claimed for it.

A. H. HIGHTOWER,
Conductor M. & W. R. R

☞ Probably no one disease is the cause of so much bodily misery and mental unhappiness, (and the disease is almost universal among the American people) as, dyspepsia. Its causes are many and various, lying chiefly in the *habits* of our people: the remedy is simple and effectual. Use Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills. They never fail to cure.

☞ Chronic Diarrhœa of long standing is cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, used internally.

The bronze statue of Gen. Rawlins is completed, and will soon be erected in Rawlins Square in Washington.

New To-Day.

STEAM ENGINE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT FACTORY.

No. 1004, Washington Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,

J. A. POLLOCK, Proprietor.

Manufactures and furnishes Machinery for all kinds of machine work.

Special attention given to fitting up a cheap class of Machinery, designed for small manufacturers. Second-hand Engines and Machinery at low prices. Drawings for Machinery and Patterns for castings made to order.

ENGINES and MACHINERY set up, and CYLINDERS bored out without moving from bed, in any part of the country.

Agent for Kreider, Zindgraff & Co., Millwrights and Machinests, who build and completely furnish mills of every kind. Employing mechanics who thoroughly understand their trade, satisfactory work will always be produced.

A Blanchard Spoke Lathe for sale at a very low price.

April22-tf.

New To-Day.

BLACKSMITHING.

UTLEY & EARLY,

PRACTICAL BLACKSMITHS, shop at Point Lookout, between Orbisonia and Rockhill. All branches of the business carried on, and all work warranted.

April22,1874-3mos*.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of GEORGE W. MILLER, dec'd*]

Letter of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of George W. Miller, late of Henderson township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LUCINDA MILLER,
Administratrix.

LOVELL & MUSSER, Atty's for Administratrix
April22,1874.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

STEAM DYE WORKS, ALTOONA,

JOSEPH DAZIN, Proprietor,

Branch office in Huntingdon, on WASHINGTON Street, opposite Dr. FELIX'S,

At which place Mr. Dazin will be pleased to receive the patronage of the public in general. Silk, Velvets, Crape Shawls, Ribbons and Woolen Goods of all kinds colored to any shade, with the finest lustre added to them. Particular attention given to the cleansing of Silk Dresses, Brocade Shawls, &c., Crape Shawls, Lace Collars and Curtains, Kid Gloves, &c., Cleased and Re-Bleached. Also, Carpets Cleansed and Dyed. Mr. Dazin would also inform the Gentlemen that he is fully prepared to have their Coats, Pants and Vests Dyed, Cleansed and Repaired in the best possible manner. [apr22,'74-3mos.

COME AND HELP US!

The members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Huntingdon have no place to worship in. During the winter they worshipped in a little log school house, owned by Mr. Roman, but on the first of April they lost possession, and now they are roving around like the lost sheep of the house of Israel. We are obliged to call on the citizens of Huntingdon to come to our aid in building a new church edifice.

ALEX. MURRELLS, Prest.

GEO. WELLS, Treas.

April22-3mos.

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

[*Estate of MATTHEW TRUMAN, deceased.*]

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned, Trustee, will expose to sale, at the residence of John Benson, on the premises, in Tod township, county aforesaid, on

THURSDAY, MAY 9th, 1874,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described Real Estate, late of Matthew Truman, deceased:

All that certain Tract of Land, known as "The Benson Farm," situate in Tod township, in said county, bounded on the North by the Mansion Farm of the late Matthias Truman, on the east by lands of John Griffith, on the south by lands of Jacob Fisher's heirs, and on the west by Broad Top Mountain, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES, more or less, having thereon erected a good and Comfortable two-story DWELLING HOUSE, a commodious BANK BARN, and all other necessary outbuildings, with a well of Good Water near the house. About 100 acres of this tract are cleared and under cultivation, and the balance is well covered with good Chestnut and Rock Oak Timber. This property is situate about four miles north east of Broad Top City, and is only two-and-a-half miles from the East Broad Top Railroad at Cook's Mills. There is a GOOD ORCHARD on the farm, containing many different kinds of CHOICE APPLE TREES, which yield, very regularly, the finest varieties of Fruit.

Persons desiring information in regard to either of these properties, can apply in person or by letter to the undersigned Trustee, at Cassville, Pa., or his Attorneys, LOVELL & MUSSER, at Huntingdon, Pa.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest. The deferred payments to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

D. CLARKSON,
Trustee.

April22,'74-ts.

PROCTOR'S FAREWELL.

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.

I. Earth's Past and Future.
II. Life in Other Worlds.
III. Other Suns than Ours.
IV. The Infinities Around Us.

AND

BROWN-SEQUARD'S

LECTURES ON THE NERVES,

I. The Nervous Force.
II. Nervous Influence.
III. Indirect Nerve Force.
IV. Nerve Derangement.
V. Sumner's Sufferings.
VI. What Nerves May Do.

Published in full in

THE TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 15,

Now Ready.

This Extra also contains

BAYARD TAYLOR'S FAMOUS LETTER

ON

"SCHLIEMANN DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE OF ANCIENT TROY."

and a lecture by Prof. C. F. Chandler on "The Germ Theory of Disease." Price (sheet edition) 10 cents per copy. Pamphlet edition, 20 cents. Fifteen *Tribune* Extras (sheet form) postpaid to any address in the United States for One Dollar, and circulars giving full details of the contents and price of all *The Tribune* Extras free to any address.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

Apr22.-1t.

3 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED in each county for the Spring and Summer. $150 per month. Send for circular giving full particulars. ZIEGLER & MCCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE!

$450.000 GIVEN AWAY!

$100,000 FOR ONLY $2,50!

A GRAND LEGAL GIFT CONCERT

In aid of a Juvenile Reform School at Leavenworth, Kan.

DRAWING APRIL 30, 1874.

One Prize guaranteed in ever package of 11 Tickets. Single Tickets, $2,50; 5 for $12; 11 for $25. But few tickets left; and, as our sales are rapid, purchasers should order at once. Any money arriving too late will be returned. Good reliable Agents wanted everywhere. For full particulars, address

SIMON ABELES, Leavenworth, Kan.

FLOWERS.

C. L. ALLEN, offers his surplus stock of

CHOICE MIXED GLADIOLAS

at wholesale for $3 per 100, $20 per 1000. Sent by express upon receipt of price. Send for catalogue.

Address C. L. ALLEN, Queens, N. Y.

$20 SAVED. FLORENCE. $20 SAVED.

The Long-contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker companies, involving over $250,000, Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has Broken the Monopoly of High Prices.

THE NEW FLORENCE

Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left.

Simplest—Cheapest—Best.

SOLD FOR CASH ONLY. SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS and DEALERS.

April, 1874. Florence, Mass.

YOUR TEETH can be made pure white, and prevented from decay by the use of "*Preservative.*" Price 50c. Address J. J. REAM & Co., Box 4454, N. Y.

1874 LIGHT RUNNING "DOMESTIC."

This Sewing Machine gives the best satisfaction to the user, is paid for most readily, and is the best of all to sell. If there is no "Domestic" agents in your town, apply to DOMESTIC S. M. CO., New York.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK

THREAD for your MACHINE.

EAT TO LIVE!

Write to F. E. SMITH & Co., Atlantic Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturers of the CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT, for their pamphlet (sent free) on FOODS, with important extracts from Liebig, Johnston and other scientists. Read it and save your HEALTH and MONEY.

COSTER'S EXTERMINATORS

AND INSECT POWDER

For RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED-BUGS, MOTHS, &c.

J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., N. Y., Sole Agents.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING."

How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia. April22-4t.

New To-Day.

ALL THE NEWS AND FULL OF PICTURES.

THE DAILY GRAPHIC.

THE ONLY ILLUSTRATED DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

With its issue for March 4, 1874, THE DAILY GRAPHIC enters upon the second year of a career phenomenal in the history of journalism. Its story of a twelvemonth has been a steady and unquestioned growth in popular acceptance as the most original, artistically luxurious, and wonderfully comprehensive metropolitan journal ever published in the United States.

As a brilliant novelty, the whole country has confessed its unique attraction as a practical and marvellously complete NEWSPAPER, it has become a daily necessity to the social and mercantile interests of one of the largest permanent constituencies ever attained by a journalistic enterprise in the same period, while its great specialty, beyond all actuality or hope of competition, as A SUPERB PICTORIAL MIRROR OF DAILY HISTORY has been the wonder, delight, and new education of individuals and homes in every State of the Union. In the very idea of such utilization of the finest pictorial art, for every day's information and reflection, there is all the charm of a romance; and the realization of that idea, made visible in THE DAILY GRAPHIC, is a practical and ever-varying assimilation of the most fascinating Ornament with the commonest use which never palls upon even the most pampered taste. From the first issue the successive multitude of its pictures has been a perfect study of mechanical and journalistic development; the inevitable early imperfections of artists and others, not yet thoroughly trained in the new process, disappearing steadily in an as steadily increasing accuracy and beauty of artistic effects. Indeed this very illustration, from day to day, of the Time's spirit of Progress in Art, as well as in Events, has been an added and piquant interest, which is yet to be maintained for the public by unending future "Graphic" improvements. Scarcely more, however, for its beautiful portraits, trenchant cartoons, vivid news-etchings, and unequalled productions of the world's choicest works of art, than for its unrivalled attractions as A MODEL JOURNAL OF NEWS, SOCIETY, AND LITERATURE has THE DAILY GRAPHIC has been nationally recognized and popularly welcomed Its genuine editorial independence, wide sweep of intelligence, ever-varying departments of literary and personal interest, sparkling correspondence, and pungent criticisms, make it as much a favorite in the sanctum of the great Western or Southern or Northern newspaper as in the counting-room and the family circle.

THE DAILY GRAPHIC is an Eight-page Paper, published every afternoon (three editions), in time for early mails to all parts of the country.

THE DAILY GRAPHIC has a larger average circulation—more copies printed and circulated each day—than any other evening paper in New York excepting only the (penny) News.

THE DAILY GRAPHIC is a great newspaper, as well as the only illustrated daily paper. It has special correspondents everywhere, and it has a larger staff of writers and news-gathers than any other evening paper in New York.

THE DAILY GRAPHIC is preserved for binding by hundreds of its readers in city and country. The annual subscriber gets a Pictorial History of the year, a volume of twenty-four hundred pages, constituting a valuable record of events and a graphic panorama of our time and progress.

TERMS:

To Mail Subscriber.....$12 a year.

☞ New subscribers wishing to take THE DAILY GRAPHIC on trial, may send One Dollar and receive the paper for four weeks. (Only One Dollar for a superb portfolio of illustrated news and literature, making upwards of two hundred large quarto pages, magazine size.)

THE WEEKLY GRAPHIC,

A NEWSPAPER, A LITERARY PAPER, A STORY PAPER, AND A PICTURE PAPER COMBINED.

Printed on fine paper, in just the size and form for binding.

TERMS:

One Copy.....$2.50
Five Copies.....12.00

Each subscriber to THE WEEKLY GRAPHIC, remitting the cost of a yearly subscription, will receive the magnificent chromo picture, entitled "THE GUARDIAN ANGEL," the largest and most elegant work of art ever offered as a premium to newspaper subscribers.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.—We wish to engage immediately Agents to work in every City, Town and Village and throughout every County in the United States to canvass for THE WEEKLY GRAPHIC. Our Special Rates for large Clubs, together with the Unique and attractive features of the paper itself, and the incomparable beauty of our Premium Chromo, are sufficient inducements to enable energetic and vigorous Agents to secure, on the average, over One Hundred Subscribers Daily.

Address THE GRAPHIC COMPANY,
29-41 PARK PLACE,
New York City.

April22-4t.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the following named physicians have been appointed to take medical charge of the out-door paupers of the several townships and boroughs of Huntingdon county, and services rendered to the paupers by any other physicians whose names are not in this list, will not be recognized by the Directors:—Dr. W. P. McNite, Shirley township; Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh, Huntingdon borough; Dr. Henry Orlady, Petersburg borough and Lower West township; Dr. Geo. W. Thompson, Mt. Union borough; Dr. J. F. Wilson; Barree township; Dr. W. L. Duff, Jackson township; Dr. M. B. Breneman, Carbon township, Broad Top City and Coalmont borough; Dr. J. F. Thompson, Scottsville borough, Springfield and Clay townships; Dr. Samuel Hill, Upper West township; Dr. J. W. Dinwiddie, Warriorsmark and Franklin townships Birmingham and Warriorsmark boroughs; Dr. W. H. Hinchman, Cassville borough, Cass and Tod townships; Dr. I. J. Meals, Mill Creek and Mapleton boroughs, Union and Brady townships; Dr. G. W. C. James, Orbisonia borough and Cromwell townships Dr. George W. Hewitt, Alexandria borough and Porter township.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. W. WHITTAKER,
April 15-3t. Clerk to Board.

"The Best Family Paper of the Age."

FORNEY'S WEEKLY PRESS.

The Representative Journal of Pennsylvania.

A first-class double sheet, forty-eight column paper. It is not only the best family paper published in the country, but it is also

The Best Literary Journal,
The Best Weekly Newspaper,
The Best Agricultural Organ,
The Best Financial and Commercial Paper

There is no periodical published in America which gives more interesting and instructive reading matter in a single number.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

The choice of two exquisite Chromos, far superior to those usually offered as premiums, entitled

"THE VESTAL VIRGIN,"
the celebrated painting by Angelica Kauffman, in the Royal Gallery at Dresden; and

"THE STRAWBERRY GIRL,"
From a painting by a celebrated German Artist of Dusseldorf.

Will be sent free, post paid to every yearly subscriber sending us $2.00 These pictures, 12x14 inches in size, are produced in the highest style of Art, by Duval & Hunter, the oldest Chromo publishers in the United States, expressly for FORNEY'S WEEKLY PRESS.

TERMS:

1 Copy 1 year	$2 00	50 Copies	$55 00
5 Copies	9 00	10 Copies, 1 address 14 00	
10 Copies	15 00	20 Copies, 1 address 25 00	
20 Copies	27 00	50 Copies, 1 address 50 00	

☞ Persons getting up a club of ten or more copies can choose as a premium either one of the Chromos; a copy of Colonel Forney's celebrated book, "Anecdotes of Public Men," or a copy of the Weekly Press.

All orders should be addressed to

JOHN W. FORNEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
S. W. corner Seventh and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
April8-6t.

LEWIS & KEYS,

304 PENN ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.,

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

And dealers in all kinds of Gas Fixtures and Fittings, Plain and galvanized Wrought Iron Pipe for Gas and Water, Brass and Iron Valves, Cocks and Fittings for Gas, Steam and Water, Terra Cotta Drain Pipe, &c., furnished at Philadelphia prices.

LEAD PIPE, BATH TUBS, AND PUMPS, FURNISHED TO ORDER. PLANS OF PIPE CUT AND FIT TO ORDER.

STONE PIPE for WATER $1.25 and $1.50 pr rod.

April8,74-6mos.

FOR RENT.

A first-class STORE ROOM, 18x50 feet, situate in the central and business part of the town. Apply to S. S. SMITH,
Apr.1-tf. 616 Penn Street.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of OSBORN LAIRD, deceased

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, April 22, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention—Home-made and Stolen.

Now
Is the time
To Advertise.
Use printers' ink.
The frogs are piping.
Repair the sidewalks.
Lookout for swindlers.
Railroad travel is brisk.
The farmers are busy as bees.
Musical—The twitter of the birds.
There is a new doctor in Cassville.
Mr. S. S. Place is a capital book agent.
Altoona is in debt a quarter of a million.
Altoona tradesmen are being burglarized.

Pitching quoits is in vogue again in Peters burg.

D. S. Africa has fitted up a neat ice-cream saloon.

The attendance at court, last week, was unusually large.

J. C. Walker's store, in Petersburg, has been opened again.

There have been a number of cases of pneumonia in Tod township.

A female balloonatic is going to make an ascension in Allentown.

Cresswell & Porter have bought out Cresswell & Son, of Petersburg.

Call at the JOURNAL office and see our premium for new subscribers. tf

Myton, of Petersburg, claims that his stoneware equals that of Harrisburg.

E. C. Summers now occupies his country residence, in Oneida township.

The old JOURNAL building, we understand, is to be cut up into store rooms.

Another prophet has spoken. He predicts a long, warm and sickly summer.

Our speaking-tubes are just the thing, and save many trips up and down stairs.

April, thus far, has shown herself to be a very fickle and whimsical little maid.

Port & Friedly, our next door neighbors, are fixing up their establishment in good style.

Beavertown has been favored with a new divine by the euphonious name of Moomaw.

Houses are very scarce in Petersburg. There are really not enough to accommodate the inhabitants.

From 800 to 1,000 salmon-trout were placed in the river, near this place, on Thursday a week ago.

Jackson township boasts of fifteen saw mills and five flouring mills. A very handsome showing.

A couple of Huntingdon's attorneys seem to have the Cassville school on the brain—or, *in their pockets*.

Examine the tab on your paper and see if it is paid up to '75. If not, send along the "spinners."

On Monday night a week ago the youngsters of Tod township had a successful party at Cherry Grove.

Cresswell & Son are building a neat and comfortable office opposite their former store, in Petersburg.

Shad are five cents a barrel in Florida; here in Huntingdon they charge ten cents for smelling a scale.

The receipts for freight and passengers, for the last month, at Mt. Union, were $10,886.00. This speaks well.

There are a couple of "shebangs" in this place that should receive the attention of the temperance crusaders.

Dr. George Orlady, of Petersburg, is studying law under the tutorage of Hon. S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg.

For every new advance paying subscriber we give a magnificent steel engraving. Now is your time to subscribe. tf

Mr. J. H. Glazier intends erecting a brick residence, on the corner of Third and Mifflin streets, during the summer.

On last Tuesday Abraham Renner received the contract for building a new school house, with four rooms, in Petersburg.

Jas. L. Westbrook, of the Eureka Ice Cream Garden, has been at considerable expense in fixing up for the summer campaign.

Too much laurel killed two and sickened all the sheep of W. H. Flenner, of Jackson township. We sympathize with him.

George Hawn, whose death we announced several weeks ago, bequeathed a lot of ground $600 for a new church on the Branch.

Dr. H. C. McCarthy has removed from Saulsburg to Petersburg, and entered into partnership with Dr. H. Orlady, of Petersburg.

The *Independent*, Mifflintown, has been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. We wish its editor, Mr. Speddy, success.

Chromos are going out of fashion. Subscribe for the JOURNAL and get the magnificent steel engraving, "*Death of Antony*," as a premium. tf

We don't like to brag, but we cannot refrain from saying that we have the best appointed printing office between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

The magnificent steel engraving, "*Death of Antony*," is given as a premium to every new subscriber, paying $2 in advance, to the JOURNAL. tf

Hon. S. S. Blair's argument, in the Guss libel case, was one of the most forcible and convincing forensic efforts we have listened to for a long time.

Some kind of a disease has appeared among the horses in Henderson township. We learn that one farmer has seven head prostrated by the infection.

John Ross, of Petersburg, as we stated some time ago, is going into the brick business. He intends erecting a handsome brick house near the M. E. Church.

Will Smith, of the drug store, has the cutest dog. He leads his master's horse to and from the water, and seems as proud as a boy in his first pair of red top boots.

Two new houses have been erected, this spring already, on the Taylor addition to the borough. These must be out about twenty-first or twenty-second street.

Plain sewing done, at short notice, by the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Baptist Church of Huntingdon—charges reasonable. Miss Mary Weston, superintendent.

Persons desiring plain sewing done, on reasonable terms, can be accommodated by applying to Miss Lizzie Mitchell, No. 743½ Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa.

To any new subscriber, to the JOURNAL, who will send us two dollars in advance, we will send a magnificent steel engraving, 19x24 inches, "*The Death of Antony*," valued at two dollars. tf

Col. Williams put the gas fixtures in our press-room, and it is hardly necessary for us to say that the job is a good one, for his reputation is established as a first-class workman.

Everybody has heard of Mark Antony and Cleopatra. If you want a magnificent steel engraving representing Antony's death, subscribe for the JOURNAL and pay for it in advance. tf.

Martin Grube, esq., of Matilda Furnace, was slightly injured on the 11th inst., by the sudden starting of the engine on the narrow guage road while endeavoring to replace it on the track.

John A. Port and Geo. T. Warfel have purchased the good will and fixtures of Mr. Amos Starr's butchering establishment in West Huntingdon, where they intend to spread themselves.

Mrs. William Smith, of Ennisville, on her way to Petersburg with her husband, on Saturday the 14th instant, lost her valuable gold watch. We have not heard whether it has been recovered.

If you want to get the magnificent steel engraving, 19x24 inches, valued at $2, entitled "*The Death of Antony*," subscribe for THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, and it will be given to you as a premium. tf

David Stuckey, of Woodberry, Bedford co., aged about 80 years, died suddenly, at the residence of George W. Stuckey, at Stuckeyville, last week and his remains were deposited in the Bedford cemetery.

In the course of a week or two (as soon as our room is prepared,) we expect to offer our friends a large quantity of cheap blank books, stationery, blanks, and everything that goes with the printing business.

The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society is catching it right and left, from our exchanges, for their neglect to pay the premium of $100.00 won by the "Vigie" boys of Altoona. Pay the premium, gentlemen.

It used to be, "would be happy to have you remain, but the evening is growing late."—Now a surly up-town "parent" saves time by putting it in this way: "Young man, get up and dust"—and that young man "dusts."

Dr. G. W. Thompson's cow violated the Sabbath and a train of cars did the business for her. It was the eighth that has gone in the same way for the Doctor, and yet Mount Union is not the most unhealthy place for cows.

"Our Paul," who has so long been an institution in this office, has graduated and is going into other business. He has been a faithful "help" to us, and we part with him with reluctance. We wish him success in whatever his hands finds to do.

It is really astonishing to see the amount of improving that is going on in West Huntingdon. Houses are going up upon every hand, additions and out houses are being built, and fences, without number, put up, until it looks like one great carpenter shop.

Jackson Harmon, esq., while on his way to court, on Monday of last week, broke something about his buggy and procured an axe to mend it, and while cutting a stick the axe slipped and struck him in the left limb, just below the knee, cutting him severely.

On Monday morning, the 13th inst., the barn of Geo. Warfel, near Petersburg, with all its contents, including a quantity of hay and farming implements, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $2,500. No insurance. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

James Fleming, esq., for many years proprietor of the "Farmers' Hotel," in this place, after a lingering illness, died on Friday evening last. He was buried on Sunday afternoon, in the cemetery, in the presence of a vast concourse of his neighbors and friends.

A number of ladies and gentlemen daily visit the JOURNAL office, since our removal, and pass through the various departments.—We would suggest that on Tuesdays and Fridays our large press will be in operation. It will afford us pleasure to wait on all who may visit us.

The new spring fashion in ladies' bonnets is simple and inexpensive. Take a last year's hat, sleep in it a night or two, sit on it half an hour, then get some reliable friend to knock it endways after you have it on and presto you have a "duck" of a bonnet in the latest spring style.

A Tod township seven-year old, whose entire family has been successively sick, was asked, a short time ago, whether he did not think it would soon be his turn, he replied that he thought the season would be out before he caught it, and that he might consequently escape. He has escaped so far.

Owing to an oversight the column advertisement of E. M. Bruce, Philadelphia, has contained a clause stating that he had no agent in Huntingdon. This is an unintentional error. James A. Brown, esq., has been his agent for months, and we now make the correction in justice to him.

Our friend, William March, esq., has just returned from Philadelphia with his new bride, and caged her in his new residence, on the corner of Seventh and Mifflin streets, where she found everything furnished, in splendid style, from attic to basement. We wish the happy couple long life and innumerable blessings.

In the Porter township statement, published in the JOURNAL of the 8th inst., a couple of typographical errors occurred which materially altered the sense. They would, however, be readily discovered. In stating the gross amount of the tax for 1868, 1869 and 1870 it is put at $744.84 instead of $7,044.84. We always read figures by copy, and yet we sometimes fail.

The Railroad from Matilda Furnace to the Penna. R. R. is the *narrowest* railroad in this part of the State, the guage being only 27½ inches and the rails weighing but 16 pounds to the yard. They run on it an engine the "Matilda" weighing but six tons. Some days ago the engine with a train attached collided with a mule train, knocking mule and train off the track, smashing the cars and badly injuring a boy eleven years of age, son of widow Hughes. His jaw was broken in several places, some ribs were broken, and he suffered other injuries but he is recovering.—*News.*

A couple of butchers, of Alexandria, killed a veal last week, and one of them took the half of it to Petersburg, and returned with a half barrel of ale, which he put in the custom house (or slaughter house,) for safety, as he thought, but some of the enterprising young men succeeded in capturing it before the old veteran butcher had time to stick it with a faucet. After the shades of darkness had spread their mantle over the village he sent two persons, with a one-wheel conveyance, to bring it down town to its destination, but, to his surprise, they came back and reported it was stolen. The old man exclaimed: "Cheeses, Franky, is it gone? Christ, oh!" Up to this date the keg has not been heard of.

H. G. Fisher, esq., late President of the Agricultural Society, occupies considerable space in the last *Monitor* explaining why the "Vigie" boys were not paid the one hundred dollar prize awarded them according to contract.—The easiest way of explaining this matter is to borrow $100, if the Society is out of funds, and pay off the claim. We are ashamed of the whole affair. He appears to think that we are not treating the Society fairly, and intimates that our bills were promptly paid. Not so fast. We have a little bill yet that the famous Committee of Arrangements,—which almost ignored the printers here—refused to pass.—But this has nothing to do with the question of paying the "Vigie" boys. If they won their money honestly—and everybody believes they did—they should be paid without a moment's delay. Any other course must prove detrimental to the interests of the Society.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—A regular meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House, on Wednesday evening next (23d).

By order of the Society.

R. MCDIVITT, Secretary.

Dried Fruits and Canned Goods of all kinds at Corbin's, in the Diamond.

An Exhibition of Science.

BY DENNIS O'RAFFERTY.

I once was enjoyin a swate little ruction
Gotten up by some gossoons at Donnybrook fair;
Me shtick had recaved a polite introduction,
To the heads of some tin of the bog-throtters there.

Me eye caught the form of one Phelim M'Carty,
Stretched out on the grass wid despair in his eye;
I verry well knew he was one of our party,
So I vowed I would riscue me comerade or die.

His conqueror shtood like the father of giants,
His shtick would have sarved for a hair dhresser's pole
And to ivery one he was biddin defiance,
Such impudence no shprig of Arin could thole.

I dhrew off me shirt and wid fury wint at him,
The blood like a heavy shpring shower did fall,
Three blows in a second me cudgel did shpat him,
Until "bloody murdher" the shpalpeen did bawl.

But had that big fellow succeeded in placin
His monsthrous shillaly upon me poor head;
Me prisence would not be this yankee-land gracin,
I think I'de be verry near twinty years dead.

Well so much, me lads, for Hibernian science,
In ivery department ye'll find it complate,
If properly taught ye can give it reliance,
And niver fall undher the shame of defate.

Success to the man that invented shillalys,
May all his relations great pleasure injoy;
In quarts of potteen I could dhrink his health daily,
For that man was shurely the broth of a boy.

COURT PROCEEDINGS AT APRIL TERM, 1874.—Commonwealth vs. James Eagan, Jno. McIntyre and Patrick Dolan. Indictment: Assault with intent to rob. True bill. The case had been continued from last Term, and the defendants are not yet taken.

Comth. vs. William Salyards. Indictment: Fornication and Bastardy. True bill. Defendant not yet taken.

Comth. vs. L. Hatton, J. B. Frazier and J. H. Cooper. Indictment: Gambling. This case was mentioned in the report for last January Sessions. Nothing further has been done except that as the defendants did not appear at January Sessions their recognizance was forfeited and a motion made, by the surety, to have the forfeiture taken off. A Rule was granted to show cause, which Rule was, on Monday last, discharged.

Comth. vs. Luke Reilly. Indictment: Selling liquor without a license. At January Sessions two bills of indictment were found against defendant, but he being sick the case was continued to the present sessions, when the defendant came into Court and plead guilty on both charges. Sentence—First count, a fine of $50 and costs of prosecution; second count, a fine of $100 and an imprisonment of thirty days.

Comth. vs. George Hissong, Austin Hissong, Wm. DeForrest, James F. Green and Frank Buchanan. Indictment: Assault and Battery. True bill. There was also a count for Riot, which was ignored. The prosecutor is named Piper Miller, who is about eighteen years old. The affray took place in Cassville, in February last. The defendants are all young men. There seemed to have been, for some time previous to the occurrence, a grudge existing between Piper Miller and Geo. Hissong, and numerous threats had been made by both parties. On this particular evening there was a meeting of the Band at the school house, in Cassville, and the boys being there, George Hissong, without any particular provocation, struck Piper Miller, knocked him down and kicked him on or about the head, inflicting, by the blow or kick, a wound on the temple so severe that it had to be dressed by a physician. Miller, arising, ran into the school house and was followed by Hissong, who continued to kick or strike him at every opportunity, until taken off by those present. The jury found the defendants all guilty. Hissong having committed the battery and the others having aided him. George Hissong was sentenced to pay a fine of $20; Austin Hissong, Wm. DeForrest and Frank Buchanan $5 each, and J. F. Greene $1, and the costs, $56.30, to be paid jointly. Brown and Musser for Commonwealth; Petriken and Lytle for Defendants.

Comth. vs. John Swine. Indictment: Rape. The prosecutrix was Mrs. Sneath, residing in Germany Valley, near Shirleysburg. The offense was alleged to have been committed on or about the first of January, 1874, in the evening, at the house of Mrs. Sneath, who is a widow. The Comth. attempted to show that Mr. Swine gained admission to the house by deceptive and forcible means; that he accomplished his vile purpose; that soon after, Mrs. Sneath had him arrested; that he then went to her and proposed that if she would withdraw the prosecution he would pay her $1000, he then fixed up and gave her a paper purporting to be his note for $1,000 but which was really not a note, but a valueless paper, she being unable to read. The defense attempted to show that because the prosecutrix had made statements before the Justice and at the hearing of the Habeas Corpus different from those made in Court, she was not to be believed, and that her near neighbors had not seen or heard anything unusual about her house. The jury, after being out all night, returned with a verdict of guilty. Mr. Swine was also indicted for adultery. A motion and reasons for a new trial were at once filed by defendant's counsel, which are yet pending. Messrs. Lovell, Musser and Dorris represented the Comth.; Woods, Petrikin and Baily the Defendant.

Comth. vs. Hanara Mangan. Two innictments—one for selling liquor without license and the other for selling to minors. True bills on both indictments. Defendant plead guilty to first indictment and submitted, and in consequence the second was nolle pros'd. Sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and the costs, which amouts to $70.

Comth. vs. Robert Palmer. Indictment: Fornication and Bastardy. True bill. Defendant plead not guilty and went to trial. The prosecutrix was Antha Wilson. The defendant swore positively that he was innocent of the charge and also very nearly, if not altogether, proved an alibi. The result, which was one remarkably unusual in such cases, was that the defendant was acquitted and the county to pay the costs. District Attorney for Comth.; P. M. Lytle for Defendant.

Comth. vs. Geo. Walker. Indictment: Fornication and Bastardy. True bill. Defendant not taken and therefore continued.

Comth. vs. J. E. McConahey. Indictment: Selling liquor without license at Mapleton. True bill, and defendant plead guilty. Sentence—a fine of $100 and costs of prosecution.

Comth. vs. John Banks. Indictment same as above. True bill, and defendant not appearing his recognizance was forfeited.

Comth. vs. A. L. Guss. Indictment: Libel, on the prosecutor A. B. Brumbaugh. The offence consisted in the publication of certain alleged libelous articles in the Huntingdon *Globe* of Dec. 23, 1873, and Jan. 6, 1874. The *Globe* of December 23 contained an article in reference to the opening of a "psoas abscess", on a child of Mr. B. F. Douglass, of Mt. Union, by Dr. Brumbaugh. The *Globe* of January 6, as prepared for the press, contained some lengthy comments on the private character of Dr. Brumbaugh and several other gentlemen in this town. The paper was put to press and some fifty or sixty numbers stricken off when, by agreement between the editor and the gentlemen mentioned in the articles, the issue of the paper was stopped and the offensive article taken out. But some eight or ten of the papers had got out, several of which could not be recalled. The Commonwealth sought to show that the articles were defamatory and had been maliciously published, notwithstanding the effort to suppress. The defense sought to offer evidence of the truth of the assertions made in the articles, but the Court ruled that such evidence could not be admitted in a prosecution. The Court delivered a clear and able charge to the jury, expounding the libel laws, and throwing out many suggestions which might be valuable to newspaper men generally. The jury found the defendant guilty. Messrs. Brown, S. S. Blair, and District Attorney for Comth.; Woods and Petriken for Defendant. Sentence—A fine of $150, costs of prosecution, and an imprisonment of forty days.

Comth. vs. David Hawn, Jacob Condron, Zach Benton and David Ritter. Indictment: Riot and Assault and Battery. Not a true bill, and Jacob Goodman, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Comth. vs. David Goodman, John Goodman, Jacob Himes and Milford Shoffner. Indictment: Assault and Battery. The Grand Jury returned not a true bill and the prosecutor, David F. Hawn pay the costs.

Comth. vs. George R. Martin. Indictment: Fornication and Bastardy. Defendant plead guilty and submitted. He received the sentence usual in such cases where the child is still born. The prosecutrix was Elizabeth Huff.

Comth. vs. Samuel D. Harper. There were three indictments against this defendant:—One for selling liquor to minors, one for selling on Sunday, and another for selling without license. The first two, by leave of Court and on payment of costs by defendant, were *nolle pros'd*, and on the third indictment he plead guilty and submitted. Sentence—A fine of $100 and costs.

Comth. vs. Geom Tamperona Conferona. Indicted for an assault and battery upon Theodore Duvelle, February 3, 1874. A true bill, to which defendant plead guilty, and he was immediately sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and the costs of prosecution.

Comth. vs. John L. Burns. There were two indictments against this defendant:—The first selling liquor to minors and the second for selling without a license. In both cases the Grand Jury returned not a true bill, and the prosecutor, Wm. McKay, to pay the costs.

Comth. vs. Reuben Read. Indictment: Fornication and Bastardy, on the return of Robert DeArmit, Constable of Jackson township. A true bill was returned, and, on payment of the costs by the defendant, a *nolle pros.* was entered, it appearing since institution of this prosecution that Amanda Huber, the prosecutrix, and the defendant, have been married.

Comth. vs. William Ryan. This defendant had three indictments brought against him, the first being for selling liquor on Sunday; the second for selling to persons of known intemperate habits; the third for selling liquor without license. On the first the Grand Jury returned not a true bill and William McKay, the prosecutor, to pay the costs. The second was *nolle pros'd* on payment of costs by defendant, and on the third indictment defendant plead guilty and submitted. Sentence—A fine of $100 and costs of prosecution.

Comth. vs. James Barnes. Indicted for larceny at instance of Geo. L. Smith. Barnes is a colored man and Smith's neighbor. He was charged with stealing an axe, but the evidence showed that he had only seized the axe in retaliation for the loss of some railroad ties which he alleged Smith had taken from him. The defendant moved to quash the indictment because found in the Oyer and Terminer; but the motion was over-ruled and defendant directed to plead which he did and then going on trial was found not guilty. Barnes was also indicted for assault and battery by William W. Smith, but the Grand Jury returned not a true bill and the prosecutor to pay the costs. Petriken and Musser for Comth. Blair for Defendant.

Comth. vs. George Tanahill. Charge: Disertion and refusal to maintain his wife. Defendant sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and sentence for maintainance deferred until defendant obtains employment at which he can earn wages. It was further suggested by the Court that on account of the extreme poverty of the parties it would be proper for the County Commissioners to assume the payment of the costs so that defendant can get out of jail.

Comth. vs. William Brown. Indicted first for selling liquor without a license; second for selling to minors; third for selling on Sunday. To the first indictment the defendant plead guilty and submitted, but is not yet sentenced. The second and third were continued until next sessions. Sentence—A fine of $100 and costs.

Comth. vs. Isaac Rudy. Indictment: Fornication and Bastardy. Not a true bill, and county pay costs.

Comth. vs. D. E. Conrad. Indictment: Assault and Battery. *Nolle pros* entered, the case having been settled.

Comth. vs. John Bryan, who was indicted for setting fire to a portion of the County Alms House in which he was confined. He was tried and the jury found that defendant committed the offense charged, but that he is not guilty because of his insanity.

Comth. vs. John King, indicted for the larceny of about a dollar in money, and some segars, wine, &c., from the drug store of A. P. W. Johnston, on the 5th of March last. He was found guilty by the jury. Sentence—A fine of $5, costs of prosecution, and imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for one year and four months.

Comth. vs. David Horton, indicted for selling liquor, at Dudley, without a license. Defendant's counsel moved to quash the indictment, which motion being over ruled the defendant went to trial and was convicted by the jury. Sentence—A fine of $50 and costs.

Comth. vs. William Warther. The defendant was indicted in three different bills, for selling liquor without a license, to minors, and on Sunday. The evidence showed that he had been selling something called cider but strong enough to intoxicate. Having sold this to some boys on Sunday, February 15, 1874, the jury found him guilty on the last mentioned indictment and not guilty on the other two, but that he pay the costs. Petriken and Musser for Comth. and Lytle and Geissinger for Defendant. Sentence—$100 fine, costs of prosecution, and ten days imprisonment.

Comth. vs. Jared Anderson. Indictment: Selling liquor without a license. True bill, and defendant not taken.

Comth. vs. William Spitler. Three indictments, first, selling liquor without a license; second, selling on Sunday, and third, selling to minors. The Grand Jury returned the last two bills ignored, and Wm. McKay, the prosecutor, to pay the costs, and the other bill was *nolle prosequied* on defendant paying the costs.

Comth. vs. William Reed. Indictment: Forgery. *Nol. pros.* entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Comth. vs. Patrick Fury. Selling liquor without a license was the indictment, and after trial, by jury, the verdict is "guilty." Sentence—A fine of $100 and costs.

Comth. vs. Thomas Carroll. Indictment: Malicious mischief. Continued.

Comth. vs. Felix Toole. Indictment: Selling liquor without a license. Continued, on application of defendant, on his entering into recognizance.

Comth. vs. William McKay. Indictment same as above. Defendant not appearing his recognizance was forfeited.

Comth. vs. James O'Kain. Same indictment as above. True bill, and defendant tried and found guilty, but because he had only assisted in the sale of liquor, and had no profit therefrom, the jury commended him to the mercy of the Court. Sentence—A fine of $50 and costs prosecution.

Comth. vs. George Sechrist. Indictment: Fornication and Bastardy. A true bill, which was *nolle prosequied* on payment of costs by defendant

Comth. vs. Robert Potts. Same indictment. Jury called and sworn, who found defendant not guilty—he having married the prosecutrix—and the county to pay costs.

Comth. vs. William Witherston. Indictment: Selling liquor without license. Continued, on application of defendant, to next Sessions.

Comth. vs. John Stewart. Indictment same. Defendant not taken.

The only civil cause for trial was that of Lowell Shumway, surviving partner, &c., vs. James Dunn. This was a *Scire Facias* to revive a judgment which the defendant succeeded, to the satisfaction of the jury, in showing that he had paid once, and they therefore consoled him with the information that he need not pay it again, but that the plaintiff might day the costs. Motion and reasons for a new trial filed by the plaintiff. Mattern for Plff.; Petriken, Massey & McNeal for Deft.

A fresh lot of Cranberries just received at N. B. Corbin's, 508½ Penn street.

REPORT OF THE LADIES RELIEF SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 8, 1874.—As the regular stated meetings of the Ladies' Relief Society, are about to close for the present season, it may be gratifying to the public, who have so kindly assisted us in our efforts to relieve, to know in what manner their gifts have been expended, and to what extent our Society has relieved the suffering in our midst.

We would again extend our thanks to all who have assisted; and we are happy to say, although there have been many cases of destitution, at present, as far as we know, there is comparatively little need of any assistance, and we hope all who have made us the instruments to distribute their charities, will be satisfied with this report.

There have been distributed 765 pounds of flour, 20½ tons of coal, 20 pounds of sugar, 12 pounds of coffee, besides tea, meat, beans, corn and buckwheat meal, potatoes, soap, &c., 50 articles of childrens' clothing, 40 pairs of stockings, 14 pairs of shoes, 40 yards of unbleached muslin, 2 blankets, 3 hats.

Of the money contributed by the different churches of the borough and the Silsby Troupe, a small amount yet remains in the hands of the Treasurer, which will be distributed as any cases of destitution may be made known to the members of the Society.

By order of the Society.

M. A. WELCH, Secretary.

Choice roasted Coffees, White and Brown Sugars, at 508½ Penn st.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—PROBABLY FATAL.—This morning a man named Adam W. Averill, aged 70 years, was struck by the engine of the fifth stock freight train west, at the first turnpike crossing west of this city and injured to such an extent that his recovery is very doubtful. The right arm is crushed to a jelly from the wrist to the elbow, and across the right cheek, from the nose to the ear, is a gash which lays bare both upper and lower jaws. Together with this the head is crushed and the internal injuries so great that when he was raised up he entirely lost the power of articulation. The unfortunate man was brought to the depot and attended to by Dr. John L. Atlee, sr., who recommended that he be taken to the hospital, which was done.—The attending physician pronounced the condition of the injured man to be very critical and entertained no hopes, whatever, of his recovery. While at the depot the old man said he was from Huntingdon county, Pa., having lived about six miles from Huntingdon. He was well known throughout this city by many of the older residents, having been engaged in the business of auctioneering in Lancaster about fifteen years ago.—*Lancaster Examiner, 15th inst.*

The unfortunate man died at 6 o'clock the following morning.

Woostershire Sauce and Celery Salt at Corbin's, in the Diamond.

THE HUNTINGDON PRESBYTERY.—The Huntingdon Presbytery met at Williamsburg, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., in the Presbyterian church, Rev. N. G. White, pastor, seventy ministers and elders being present. Rev. J. H. Mathers, of Bell's Mills church, was chosen Moderator, and Rev. W. J. Chichester, of the Second church of Altoona, and John C. Wilhelm were chosen Clerks. The morning sermon was delivered by Rev. L. B. W. Shryock, of Academia church. Messrs. E. H. Mateer, John C. Laird and John Lowrie were examined and admitted to the ministry. Luther S. Roberts, of Bellefonte, a candidate for licensure, was examined and received under the care of the Presbytery with license to pursue his studies at Union Seminary, New Jersey. The statistical reports showed an increase of 60 per cent. of additions in membership, over last year, and represented the financial condition encouraging. The session was one of the most gratifying.

TO THE POINT.—An exchange says: "Compare the publisher of a newspaper, who has to go all around the country to collect his pay, to a farmer who sells his wheat on credit, and not more than a bushel to any person. If any farmer will try the experiment of distributing the proceeds of his labor over two or three counties, with an additional one to two or three different states, for one year, we will guarantee that he will never, after that years experience, ask a publisher to supply him with a paper a year or two without the pay for it."

TRIMMED HATS for Ladies—very pretty and very cheap at *John Hagey & Co's.* [apr15-2t.

We have an eighty dollar Sewing Machine that we will give to any young lady who will raise us eighty new subscribers that will pay within the year at the rate of $2 per subscriber. Here is a chance. This ought to be done in two or three townships we can name, without much effort. tf.

SPRING STYLES.—A splendid stock of Hats, Bonnets, Flowers and Ribbons, very Cheap at *John Hagey & Co's.* [apr15 2t.

THE man who created such a sensation, on the back streets, the other day, running along bare-headed and jostling everybody aside, was on his way to Massey's cheap grocery, where everything in his line can be had at the lowest figure. [ap.8 4t.

Wm. March & Bro. have just returned from Philadelphia with a large and complete stock of spring and summer goods, which will be offered at very low figures. Give them a call.

NEW GOODS, New Styles, Low Prices, at *John Hagey & Co's.* [apr15-2t

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned from the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

FOR THE LADIES.—A very fine and well selected stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, just received at *John Hagey & Co's.* [apr15-2t.

LAST CHANCE!—Only 100 Town Lots for sale in West Huntingdon at $200. Buy from first hands and save money. Lots sold a few years ago for $200 are now bringing $600 to $1000. They are in demand and selling rapidly. Call soon or address

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Ap1-6t. Real Estate Office, 228½ Penn St.

LOOK AT THIS.—Calicos for 8, 10 and 11 cts; a good Skirt for 60 cts; fine Alpacas for 45 cts; a fine lace collar with cuffs, for 50 cts, at *John Hagey & Co's.* [apr15-2t.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending April 18, 1874	5,167
Same time last year	11,107
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	5,960
Shipped for the year 1874	111,533
Same date last year	143,116
Increase for year 1874	
Decrease	31,578

The rush at Henry & Co.'s continues, and they have just received another fresh supply of beautiful goods. There is the place to buy your hosiery and corsets for cash.

A very large stock of Shoes and Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, just opened at *John Hagey & Co's.*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you permit me the use of a small portion of your paper to say a few words in relation to the wretched condition of one of our public school houses, the size of some of the rooms that from 50 to 100 little children are compelled to sit down in and expected to learn, (!) and the way they are punished? Also a word as to the teachers and teacning.

There is not the least doubt but that the teaching in those schools is first-class, and be it said, to the credit of the Directors, they have made rapid progress, for I will venture the assertion that our common schools are in as good a state of training now as can be found in the State, and it only requires you to visit them, and you will come to the same conclusion. You need but look at the deportment of the children going to and coming from the schools to satisfy you that the work in the inside is well done. Never since I became a resident of Huntingdon, has our common schools been in such a prosperous condition. So much, then, for the Directors, in that line of their business, in procuring good teachers. But let us look a little further. It is just as important for them to furnish good rooms for those teachers to do good work in as it is to procure good teachers, and it is hardly to be expected of teachers to put their schools in such a condition as they have them, in such a miserable old pen as that one on the hill.

On examination of the reports of some of the teachers, I found that as high a number as 140 little children have been crowded into a room that does not contain as many cubic feet as one of the stock cars that is used to transport half that number of *swine* from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. And yet children are expected to learn in those pens. There cannot be a doubt as to the unhealthfulness of such a place! And the men who have charge of this institution profess to have common feeling for the little ones who are required to attend school; and what is more strange, some of the Directors are so fortunate as to have quite a nice lot on hand. Why men will hesitate, when it is so apparent to all that a new building is essential to health, comfort and advancement of the children, I am at a loss to comprehend.

At the Spring election of 1873 it was decided by a vote of 481 to 88 that there should be a new building put on the hill where the old pen now stands. Gentlemen, take measures at once to put up a good house, and make it a desirable place for the children to go to, rather than a place of aversion. Of course, it is your duty to be careful of, and to expend the public funds in a proper manner, but the people who visit the institution must arrive at the same conclusion I did—that the public do not want that sort of economy. No wonder people want select schools—not from the want of proper teaching, but from the want of a comfortable room. Let us have a good school house.

Now, let us take a look at the dirty, miserable, old, unpainted, weather-beaten benches, (I will not call it furniture,) hardly fit to adorn an Irish railroad shanty. We would advise our Board to make an early application to the Centennial commission for a prominent position, to exhibit as a relic and a common curiosity of the 19th century, the school benches belonging to the common schools of Huntingdon, Pa., with the understanding that they be returned to us in a like condition. I will venture to say that you could not get one of the present Directors to go within 100 yards of the old stuff, and they would almost deny having ever lived in Huntingdon. Why, I saw a little boy sitting on one of these nice little benches, and he had to throw his knees out at an angle of 45 degrees to sit down at all, and then his knees were six inches above the bench. Come, gentlemen, the people do not want you to economise so closely. Let us have good, plain furniture in those rooms, that children may at least sit with some comfort.

I shall continue to make calls, and you may expect to hear from me soon again, if something is not done. I am yours,

A TAX-PAYER.

FROM SHPICEHOLS.

SHPICEHOLS, Pa., April 15, 1874.

DEAR JHARNEL:—Weil der Eree yohr ortlich ferdaerbt naegsht doh is, und weil ich yusht im shpoat yohr doh nunner g'tsogha bin, und hop so orrick feel uf fixes tsu du in meim nyer haemet, drum wor's impossible for mich tsu scareiva; und noch eppas particklas das g'happened is wor de Tilly. Well, Mr. Darbarra, du waesht selver, we is won aener amohl g'heired is un hut en fraw op tsu worta.

Der dok for Oshter, wor ich mit my fraw der Tilly in Huntingdon mit morrickt socha, und hen sheer gor en item g'mocht for der JHARNEL in der local column. Mir hen about tswonsich dutzet oyer und about drei bushel krumbara ny g'numma uf unser dearburn weghely. Der Tilly hut sich hinna in der wogha ny g'hokt, und hut der korrup full oyer so tswisha eera knee g'hoava, und ich bin founa uf der sitz g'hoakt, un hop g'fohra, und du waesht dot uf de sid Henry's shtore yusht ep mir uf der Rigelwaek fohrt shtaed en board mit grossy bushtawver, "Look out for the Locomotive." Well de Till hut g'sawd ich deht besser gucka, und ich bin uf g'shtonna und hop yusht awg'fonga rum tsu sigita, won grawd uf der shtell, is ehns fon selly ferbuggerdy engines hinna rei kumma tsu shneaka und shnorixa, und hut my ald shimmel sheer doad fershreckt. De old mar hut awg'fonga tsrick tsu hoofa, und deno all of a sudden is se faerry g'slprunga, und es neksht ding das ich g'noticed hop, fun mich selver, wor ich gons fat in der oyer korrup ny g'hoakt, weil de Till hut eera aerem um my hols rum g'shmissa un und hut a goody holt on de lines kot. Awer grombet, noch amohl! My hussa! We ich uf g'shtonna bin hut de Till g'maehnt ich deht yusht gucka as we won ich ——'s net helfa kent, und ich hop yusht about so gud g'feelt.

Ich hop awver g'noticed das der JHARNEL office g'mooved is und ich mirs sawgha das dir hen der shaeneaht of de side Philadelphia oder Orbisonia.

Seller Christley wo so en fuss g'maeht hut weil ich my mutter shproach noch brouch, set sich shemma das er so ferbuddlet shtuff in eier buily tseidung ny drucka losst.

Der Guss, seller ferreveleer pfoff (?) kon ich gor net forgessa, und ich kon ehn net forgeva das er so en dunkler shodda ivver une ormy predicher g'schmissa, mit seiny nu menchlicha g'shichta, das er g'mact hut, und is als noch om mocha. Er hut tsu feel bissness im Court house for en predicher.

De Till hut—sis en buh!

Yours truly,
DONNY DELLERSHLECKER, D. D.

FROM BEAVERTOWN.

BEAVERTOWN, April 10th, 1874.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I saw my name in the proceedings of the meeting of the citizens of Cassville. I was not at the meeting, but several days after, one of the Gussites came to where I was at work and said he had a paper he wanted me to sign. I asked him what it was for and he said it was for the Orphan School to remain at Cassvile. I put my name to it as I saw nearly every person's name there. I saw none of the resolutions on the paper that I see in the "Globe;" if I had, I would never have signed it; but I am not the only one that was deceived in that way. I don't believe that one-half of the people knew anything about the resolutions when they signed that paper. There are a great many names to it that are only children.

J. BANKS.

A NOTE FROM CALVIN.

CALVIN, April 16th, 1874.

J. R. DURBORROW, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:*—I see in last week's issue of the JOURNAL the following:—"Did John Myerly, esq., tell the truth when he signed those resolutions, or when he said he knew Guss was guilty, in the Pope case, as he had seen the said Guss himself in a room, with a couple of large girls chasing them around it, kissing them, &c., &c."

As it regards the Pope case, I was not present at the trial of Guss vs. Wharton, hence I KNOW nothing about it, only from hearsay, most of my information was from the man who dictated the above article. And further I never saw Guss chasing two large girls around a room, and never saw him kiss any person. Had I been before the committee I should have told precisely what I saw and knew in the case. Heretofore I have endeavored to keep out of the Guss difficulty, and therefore feel it due to my

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Keeping Old Sheep.

Sheep should never be kept until they lose their teeth; and a very little observation and practice will enable any person to tell their age by the front teeth, and for the benefit of those not posted in this art, we will give a description of the teeth at the different stages of their growth and decline, so that all may learn, as we once heard a person who went to buy a bunch of sheep, pronounced them all too old from the fact of having no teeth in their upper front jaw. Perhaps he has learned before this, that they never had.

A full grown sheep has thirty-two teeth—eight incisors on the lower front jaw, and six molers on each side in the upper and lower jaw. The lamb at birth has two incisors passing through the gums. When about a month old, it has eight comparatively short narrow ones. At about a year old, sometimes a little more, the two central, or "lamb teeth" are shed and replaced by broad teeth, until the sheep has eight incisors of second growth, when it is full mouthed, which is at the age of four years.

At six years old the incisors generally begin to diminish in breadth and lose their fan like shape. At seven they become long and narrow, standing about perpendicular with respect to each other, and have lost their round cutting edge, and so continue to diminish until about the age of ten years they become loose and begin to drop out. So long as a sheep is healthy it can be fattened, but it is not good policy to keep them until they become too old, as it has a tendency to run down the flock and give it a rakish appearance. Therefore every farmer should look carefully over his flock and select out such as cannot be kept longer with profit.

Critical Time for Colts.

It very often happens that in the third year of a colt's life it falls off in condition, stops growing, and becomes mysteriously poor and emaciated. Disease is suspected, various nostrums and absurd specifics for imaginary complaints are administered, which fail of effect, and it is only after a lapse of time that a measure of improvement takes place, which, however, leaves the colt permanently injured and with an impaired constitution. At this period of the colt's existence, an important dental change is going on. The central temporary milk nippers, or cutting teeth, in the front of its mouth are shed, and the permanent teeth take their place. If the colt is at grass, it is almost impossible for it to graze, and it suffers partial starvation.—This is the whole secret of many a colt's sufferings. The trouble in such cases would be avoided by occasionally examining the mouth, and when the temporary absence of the nippers is observed, to supply cut feed of tender hay, with ground oats, or soft mashes, or cut green fodder. This provision would tide over the necessarily occuring period of disability, and prevent the otherwise inevitable falling away and poverty of condition, with its disastrous results.—*New York Tribune.*

A Plea for Book Farming.

Carlyle says: "Although a man perfects himself by work, much more than by reading, they are a growing kind of men that can wisely combine the two things—wisely, voliantly, can do what is laid to their hands in their sphere, and prepare themselves withal for doing other wider things. There is a precious instruction to be got by finding that we were wrong. Let a man try faithfully, manfully to be right, and in spite of his obstinate instincts he will grow daily more and more right."

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Miscellaneous.

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June 11, 1873-1y.

Travellers' Guide.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 4.05 p. m.
For Reading, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00, 4.05 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. and 4.05 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 3.00 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.30, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.30 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.30 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 2.00 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40 and 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.30 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.15, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.00 and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 6.00, 9.10 a. m. and 4.35 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.10 a. m. 12.25, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.
The 2.10 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.15 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.15, 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.10 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan.14,1874-tf. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD						EASTWARD.			
MAIL	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	PASSENGER	MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41	N. Hamilton	1003	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 56	4 46	11 53
5 23	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 49	4 38	11 47
5 33	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 42	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 20	4 15	11 38
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 07	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 00	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 48	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	3 03	10 35
7 25	4 46	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 23 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 40 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.15 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 46 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 10 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.43, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 00 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and Direct Route to Washington, Baltimore, Elmira, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls.

Five trains daily to and from Washington and Baltimore and Four trains daily to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, and two trains daily to and from Northern and Western Pennsylvania and New York.

On and after MONDAY, July 21st, 1873, trains on the Northern Central Railway will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

MAIL	leaves Baltimore	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	1.30 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	6.45 p. m.
	arrives at Elmira	10.30 p. m.
CINCIN'A EX.	leaves Baltimore	8.10 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	12.05 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Baltimore	1.20 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	4.45 p. m.
	arrives at Williamsport	8.30 p. m.
NORTHERN EXPRESS	leaves Baltimore	12.01 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.40 a. m.
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Baltimore	7.40 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	10.40 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	2.10 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	5.05 p. m.
	arrives at Canandrigua	7.40 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Harrisburg	4.15 a. m.
	leaves Sunbury	6.20 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	12.10 p. m.
	arrives at Canandaigua	3.40 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL	leaves Elmira	5.45 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	9.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	2.10 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	6.30 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Harrisburg	5.10 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	8.45 a. m.
ERIE EX.	leaves Williamsport	11.20 p. m.
	leaves Sunbury	9.40 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	11.30 a. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Canandaigna	4.25 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	8.05 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	11.45 p. m.
	leaves Sunbury	1.30 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.30 a. m.
PACIFIC EX.	leaves Harrisburg	11.50 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	3 40 p. m.
NIAGARA EX	leaves Canandaigna	11.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	1.50 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	5.15 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	8.25 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	8.35 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.15 a. m.
SOUTHERN EX	leaves Harrisburg	8.55 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.30 p. m.

Mail train north and south, Fast Line north, Pacific Express south, Erie Express south, Southern Express south, Niagara Express north daily, except Sunday.

Erie Mail north to Williamsport, Cincinnati Express north, Fast Line south, Northern Express north, and Niagara Express south, from Williamsport, leave daily.

Southern Express south from Canandaigna daily except Sunday; connects at Williamsport with Erie Mail south ann arrives at Harrisburg daily, except Monday—connecting at Harrisburg with Fast Line south for Baltimore.

Niagara Express south connects at Harrisburg with Mail east for Philadelphia.

Erie Express south connects at Harrisburg with Pacific Express south for Baltimore.

Erie Mail north connects at Williamsport daily, except Sundays, for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

For further information, apply at the Ticket Office in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

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Miscellaneous.

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THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
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Feb.18,1874-1yr.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The members of the A. M. E. Zion Church, of this place, have concluded to build a new church on the site now occupied by the old one, on the South-east corner of Sixth and Moore streets, and in order to be successful they prayerfully ask the public to assist them in their undertaking. Their present building is unfit for occupancy, and it is absolutely necessary that they have a new house of worship.

Rev. J. W. TIREY,
JAMES H. GANT,
LEVI CHAPLAIN, Sr.
WESLEY MURRELLS,
March4,'74-6mos. Building Committee.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OEFICE,
HUNTINGDON, PA., August 23, 1873.

Notice is herby given, that I have this day appointed J. Hall Musser, Deputy District Attorney. All business pertining to said office should hereafter be addressed to him.

H. CLAY MADDEN,
District Attorney of Huntingdon county, Pa.
August 27, 1873-1y.

1873. 1873.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
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Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

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and a large stock of

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Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

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Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.
Aug.20,1873.

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FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

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All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

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Jan. 4, '71.

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Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

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HILL STREET,

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Jan.1,1873-1y.

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